The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 60 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	...d.
1914				
14th. March	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	A bia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	S sette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	11000
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	..
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	10000
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	..
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
26th June.	Salse t ..	6000	Morea ..	12500
4th. ..	India ..	8000	.....	..
10th. ..	China ..	8000	Malcja ..	..
27th. ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..

†This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 981 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent.
18s P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Itsuku Maru.	Sano.	3785	20th. Mar.	31st. Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	22nd. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Terada	4625	27th. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murasumi	4965	6th ,,	17th. ,,
Izuba Maru	Shinohe	613	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent,
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Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic."

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

NG SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	To	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karach about.
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551†	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	....	...	25th May . ‡
City of Calcutta	A&C	7	....	....	10th June. ‡
City of Benares	A&C	6984	....	....	24th June...
C , Manchester	A&C	5551	24t	ne...	....
City of York	A&C	7	....	....	24th June..

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only
‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamer call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	se2ndCl Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	757

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen	Dalney)	London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tienling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtan.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore Cow, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES. DIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile Easy to carry, easy to take.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 13th March *6 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 16th March 11 a.m., †P. D. & C. M.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 19th Mar. 9 a .m. ‡C. M.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder. Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. KASARA, 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 19th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 12th March, calling at Verawal, Mangarol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Noweit, Mahomera hand Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 2nd April.
*ALAMCOTTA	3413	16th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 30th ,,

Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

12th March, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA	... 5091	J. Thomson	14th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA	... 5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	... 6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	 5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA	...6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	 6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J A.Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	580	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is ned to arrive within the period of their le

The adve ed rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

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Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Agra	Mandalay	Nairobi
Delhi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

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Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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Our first attempt was the MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH which is completely enclosed in a leather wristlet, exposing the dial only to view. Our next was the "IDEAL" WRIST WATCH which is an open watch, being uncovered as the strap passes beneath it, and later we introduced the SQUARE WRIST WATCH with hinged lugs which give it a neat, light and attractive form.

We are now showing a varied selection of

WRIST STRAP WATCHES

suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, of unapproached quality and value and in gold, silver and metal, round and square shapes.

The **"Marque"** gold screw case form of wrist watch is absolutely dust and damp proof.

The **"Bulldog"** (Patented) is a watch having an elastic wristlet. The elastics require no sewing; are fitted in a few minutes and cannot pull out. There is nothing to get out of order. These may be had in gold or silver.

The foregoing are STANDARD MODELS and are in great demand, but the world is ever clamouring for Novelties which are essential attributes to the beautiful. Novelty is the parent of pleasure and it is Novelty which attracts attention and leads fashion.

We are showing quite a varied and Novel selection of

LADIES' BRACELET WATCHES

which have now become most necessary for out-door wear. The new flexible designs like the EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES in either gold or platinum, plain or mounted in gems in the most novel shapes, TONNEAUX, SQUARES, OVALS, OCTAGONS, are the new types which hold popular fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety of style and the diversity of means of decorating them with gems, add to their distinction.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

The House for Watches of Distinction
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Two months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised CaPital	...	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	...	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	65,000
Claims Paid Over	...	...	1,50,000

Specia Features,

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
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SECRETARIES.
12, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books applied gratis on application.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS uncer the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line.....	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recoguised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 382

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

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A FRENCH LADY desires to give lessons in French. Apply to Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1838

WANTED.—DESPATCHER for a News Paper Office. Stating previous experience. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1301

WANTED three Entrance Passed or F. A. Christian Teachers.—Apply The MANAGER, A. P. Mission School, Jhansi, U. P. 1242

WANTED—A child's saddle and bridle, second hand, must be in good condition. Suitable for child of five years.—Mrs. C. HARRISON, Kopargaon, Ahmednagar District. 1241

WANTED by a Cambridge graduate a POST as School-Master, Secretary, or tutor to son of Ruling Chief. Apply to "C. A. M." care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1214

WANTED to INVEST 10 LAKHS on security of immoveable property in Bombay locality Fort, reasonable rate of interest.—Apply to "Security" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1300.

WANTED—An Assistant EDITOR, able to write Marathi and occasionally English articles. Apply to Box No 100 Advt. Dept., c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1835

MEN'S WEAR DEPT.—WANTED a capable and experienced European Assistant.
FRANCIS, HARRISON HATHAWAY & Co.,
1208 CALCUTTA.

WANTED for the Maharajah's High School, Kishangarh (Rajputana), a HEAD MASTER on a salary of Rs. 50—60 per month. A Graduate with teaching experience preferred. Applications will be received by the Undersigned till 31st of March, 1914.
DIWAN BAHADUR K. L. PAONASKER,
1169 Chief Member of State Council.

WANTED.— INSPECTORS and Assistant Inspectors for each District and Tahsil in U. P. pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, respectively. Preference will be given to landholders. Apply at once with testimonials to A. B. LAL, F.R.H.S., General Secretary, All India Cattle Preservation Society Ltd., Lucknow. 1213

WANTED a JUNIOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR (European) for service on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Three years' agreement. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 400, on approved service. Free quarters. Applications with copies of testimonials to AGENTS IN INDIA, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 1225

WANTED a capable and energetic Parsi, Graduate preferred about 30 years of age, to take up an appointment (affording very good future prospects to a really bright man) as Personal Assistant to the Manager in a European Company. One having business aptitude and capability for handling men and maintaining efficiently a selling organization need only apply. Good references and Security indispensable. Apply to Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1867

WANTED—An experienced Electrical Engineer for the post of ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR for Sind-Headquarters, Karachi. Pay Rs. 400 to 600 (according to qualifications) PLUS allowances admissible under the Civil Service Regulations. Appointment will be on the temporary establishment, detailed conditions of which will be communicated to applicants. The Electrical Inspector will be required to purchase and maintain a motor cycle for the proper discharge of his duties. Applicants should clearly furnish information on the following points and submit copies of certificates regarding (c) and (d):—
(a) Nationality or caste,
(b) Date of birth,
(c) Educational qualifications,
(d) Practical experience,
(e) Married or single.
(f) Minimum pay expected,
(g) Knowledge of Sindhi and Hindustani.

Applicants, already in employ, should submit applications THROUGH their present employers. All applications should be addressed to the undersigned and submitted so as to reach him ON OR BEFORE THE 10th APRIL 1914.
H. J. M. COUSENS.
Under Secretary to Government.
Public Works Department,
Bombay Castle, 7th March 1914. 1239

WANTED:

WANTED immediately an experienced ICE ENGINEER to work Pulsometer Engineering Co.'s 6 ton Ammonia Ice Factory. Salary 100 per mensum and free unfurnished quarters. Apply PYARE LAL, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City. 1870

WANTED—A competent EDITOR to edit a weekly journal at Lahore, devoted to the interests of Banking, Commerce and Industry.
Pay from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Apply to "M" C/o "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay. 1829

WANTED two POLICEMEN to work as INSPECTORS. Pay Rs. 100 and 75, Men with ten years' experience and well up in detective work only need apply with testimonials to MAHARAJA, BHAVNAGAR. 1213

WANTED a Traffic Superintendent with Indian experience, must have belonged to the Officers grade, and not afraid of work. Salary from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per month according to qualification.—Apply to S. O. HEINEMANN, Manager Light Railways, C/o Messrs. MARTIN & Co., Calcutta. 1234

WANTED.—For the Band 33rd Punjabis, a Sergeant of fully qualified N.C.O. from a British band to take the place of the Bandmaster now on leave place vacant for two or three months. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 33rd Punjabis, Bannu. 1209

WANTED a B.A., as an ASSISTANT TEACHER for A. V. School Ankleswar, State Second Language and Voluntary Subjects. Salary between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Apply soon to the undersigned. Ankleswar, 9th March, 1914.
JAMSEDJEE NUSSERWANJI GINIVALLA,
President,
1871 Ankleswar Municipality.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,—PERSIAN CARPETS at specially low rates. Owner disposing of same as he has no need of them. Apply to "Persian" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

FOR SALE an English made VIS-A-VIS very light and showy. Rubber-tyred Crife wheels. Done up for owner's use. Never used as owner goes Home and wants to sell. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1200

FOR SALE—Available after 15th March. Owner Going to the Hills 20 H. P. Ford 1913 model fitted with master Vibrator. Only landed in December, 1913. English torpedo body painted grey and upholstered throughout in green leather. Perfect running order, and as good as new, Stepney (unused), lamps and tools complete. Can be seen or tried in Delhi, Rs. 3,000.
.355 Mannlicher Schonauer Rifle, take down model, in leather case with about 40 rounds ammunition, Rs. 175. Apply to Capt. J. MACKENZIE, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi. 1222

BOATS FOR SALE—One Clinker built outrigged right-oar boat about 56½ feet long. Roller sliding seats. Canvas both ends. Price Rs. 200.
One do. do. do. do. Rs. 100.
One Tub Four, 33½ feet long, outrigged. Roller sliding seats. Back rail and Cushion. Price Rs. 200.
One Clinker built outrigged four oar boat, 37½ feet lon. Roller sliding seats. Wooden ends. Price Rs. 100.
Four Rob Roy Canoes, about 14 feet long, Canvas ends. Price Rs. 45 each.
The above are in good condition and fit for several years hard work.
Apply to the.
HONY. SECRETARY,
Royal Connaught Boat Club,
1238 Kirkee.

TO BE LET.

A FIRST FLOOR FLAT facing West with E.L.F.F., 3 bed-rooms, Dinning and drawing open all sides TO LET. Apply to Box No. 335 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1869

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A four cylinder landaulette can hire a NAPIER good as New Apply to Box No .516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1143

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSANI B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

NOTICES.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 19th instant, to THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.
By odrer of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th March, 1914. 1855

NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING DHRANGADRA RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF JODKA OR OTHER TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Joka or other Timber Metre Gauge WEDNESDAY, the 1st April 1914, for delivery will be received by THE MANAGER of this Railway at his Office at Bhavnagar Para by noon (upto 16 o.clock Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April 1912, for delivery into Railway wagons at Bhavnagar Terminus or Bhavnagar Bandar:—
No. 800 Semi square sleepers 6ft. 8in. by 4½in. (The sleepers should be 6 (six) feet long: minimum width at bottom 8 (eight) inches and at top 6 inches; minimum thickness 4½ (four and a half) inches.
No. 40,000 Half round sleepers 6ft. by 9 in. by 4½in. (The sleepers should be 6 (six) feet long; 9 (nine) inches minimum width at base and 4½ (four and half) inches minimum thickness.)
Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to the Store-keeper on payment of Re. 1.
THOS WHEELER,
Manager.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 6th March, 1914. 1240

THE INDIAN TEA AND COMMERCE LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act).

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, (two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Re. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all-tried experts in the managements of vast and successful tea-estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea-garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion.
Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000, (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.
For particulars apply to—
Messrs. SINHA & DAS,
aging Agents,
383 Karimganj A. B. Ry. (Sylhet).

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTICE.

THE Railway Board invite tenders for the annual supply of 80,000 Broad Gauge 9 ft. by 10 in. by 5 in.) and 20,000 Metre Gauge (6 ft. by 8 in. by 4½ in.) Sleepers for State Worked Railways during the next 5 years (April 1915 to March 1920 inclusive) of the following indigenous woods:—
1. Dipterocarpus tuberculatus "In" (Burma).
2. Dipterocarpus turbinatus, "Gurjan" (Andamans); "Kanyin" (Burma).
3. Dipterocarpus alatus, "Kanyin" (Burma).
4. Dipterocarpus pilosus, "Hollong" (Assam).
5. Terminalia tomentosa, "Sain," "Saj," "Matti," (Bombay, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa; "Taukkyau" (Burma).
6. Terminalia Myriocarpa, "Hollock" (Assam).
7. Terminalia Catappa, "Almond" (Andamans) "White Bambwe."
8. Myristica Irya. "Mutwinda" (Andamans) "Black Chuglam."
9. Bischofia Javanica, "Uriam" (Assam) "Tayokthe," "Yepadank," "Pogaungsa," "Aukhyu" (Burma).

2. Tenderers should state in the tender the numbers of each kind of sleepers that are tendered for and if more than one kind is entered in the tender should quote rate for each kind and also an all round rate for all kinds.
3. The sleepers must be free from knots, cracks, shakes and splits and must be antiseptically treated. All sleepers must be thoroughly seasoned before treatment.
4. The method of treatment should be either—
(i) The ordinary open tank method with coal tar creosote oils alone or mixed with not more than 50 per cent. of Borneo or Burma earth oils. Impregnation by this method must extend to at least 15 lbs. of oil pet B. G. sleeper in the case of numbers 1 to 4 of the list given in para. 1 and 10 lbs. per B. G. sleeper in the case of numbers 5 to 9. For M. G. sleepers half the above amounts.
(ii) Powellizing, as per the Company's Specifications.
(iii) Treatment under pressure, e. g. the "Rueping method. In the case of treatment under pressure the sleepers must be treated under the conditions and specifications laid down by the patentees or originators of the various processes.

Any treatment while in progress will be open to inspection from time to time by an officer acting on behalf of the Railway Board.
5. The coal tar creosote oil used for impregnation in method (i) above should not be below the following grade:—
Specific gravity at 50 deg. C—1.096.

Water	Trace only
Solids at 15 deg. C	Nil
Tar acids	5 per cent.

DISTILLATION.

1st drop at	...	221 deg. C
3rd drop at	...	230 ,, C
11th do.	...	250 ,, C
30th do.	...	270 ,, C
51th do.	...	300 ,, C
63rd do.	...	320 ,, C
38th do.	...	360 ,, C

6. After treament the sleepers must be thoroughly dried before they are delivered.
7. Uuless otherwise directed spike or bolt holes must be drilled before the sleepers are treated.
8. Tenders will be received upto noon, Tuesday the 4th August, 1914 and must state the station at which the sleepers will be delivereed. They should also state the method (vide para. 4 above) to be adopted for treating the sleepers and place or places where they will be treated. The contract for each official year's supply must be completed before the 31st March of the same official year: e. g. the supply for 1915-16 must be delivered in full by the 31st March 1916.
9. Tender forms with conditions of contract and full specifications are obtainable from the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100, which will be refunded to the unsuccessful *bonafide* tenderers under the orders of the Railway Board as soon as possible after the disposal of the tenders; and to the successful tenderers as soon as the contract has been duly executed by them.
10. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to them selves the right to accept the whole or any part of a tender.
T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla,
The 4th March, 1914. 1239

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 13TH MARCH AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE WELL MADE FURNITURE, ETC. FOR BANKS AND OFFICES.
TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 13th day of March 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction by order of the concerned, on the first flat of the "Old Telephone Buildings" opposite the Bank of Bombay in Bank Street, Fort, very valuable and made to order furniture by Dewji Canji suitable for Banks and Offices, comprising of solid teakwood counter with brass railing about 23 feet long, panelled large size partition screen fitted with figure glasses about 36 feet long, large writing tables with drawers and cupboards, revolving office chairs, teak, blackwood and bentwood chairs, panelled door cupboard, full size nearly new Remington typewriter, large size Godrej safe (D. quality) on stand with duplicate keys, Crompton's electric fans, regulators, electric lights, copying press with table, book stands, automatic sun shades and window curtains, etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.
N.B.—The above furniture is specially made to order by well known cabinet makers Messrs. DEWJI CANJI & Co., and is very little used.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY THE 14TH MARCH AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
On SATURDAY the 14th day of March 1914 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction in Meadow Street, Fort opposite Messrs. Tarachand Parashram Jeweller's shop by order of the concerned valuable office furniture, etc., comprising of writing tables with drawers, arm and armless chairs, panel door cupboards, glass door book cases, revolving book stands, copying press, marble top tables and teapoys, partition screen, bentwood chairs, etc., etc.
The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT FOOL GULLY DOCTOR STREET.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of March, 1914, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon sell by public auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ebrahimji Soolemanji Kabira, Adamalli Dawoodbhai Kabira, Amtoobai widow of Dawoodbhi Soolemanji Kabira and Ruttonbai widow of the said Dawoodbhoy Soolemanji Kabira and wife of the said Ebrahimji Soolemanji Kabira and also on account and at the risk of the heirs legal representatives of such of the said mortgagors as are dead in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of April, 1908, and made betwcen the above-named Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate being on the Western side of Shaikh Abdoolla Doctor Street otherwise called Doctor Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 170 one hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2827 New No. 9814 Old Survey No. 1002 and New Survey No. 4382 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay formerly under No. 15 and now under C Ward No. 7061 and Street No. 88 and 92 Doctor Street and No. 57 Mutton Street and bounded on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street on or towards the West by Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street on or towards the North by the property of Essoofally Samsoodin and on or towards the South by a passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar Attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th March, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 17th March, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—
Cases spirits, tinplates, advertising matter, auto-parts, oatmeal, turpentine, statue (St. Joseph's), bales paper, kegs disinfecting fluid, bags broken tiles, planks, steel bars, deck chairs, and various other articles.
Also at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at R. B. C. Shed warehouse Princes Dock.
39 casks cement.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th March, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

Present for the first time in India their strong repertoire of London successes.
Thursday, March 12th.
Owing to enormous success
For a good laugh, don't miss.
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
Smith .. Charles Howitt.
Friday, March 13th.
The Brilliant Comedy:
"A COUNTRY MOUSE"
Title role Doris Phillips.
Saturday, March 14th, and Monday, March 16th.
The World Famous
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"
Sir Guy de Vere Charles Howitt.
Tuesday, March 17th.
EAST LYNNE.
Wednesday, March 18th.
"DAVID GARRICK."
Thursday, March 19th.
"DIPLOMACY."
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1. And Gallery As. 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.
10% discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertise .
Special late trams will run after the performance to Byculla and Fort.
IGHTLY AT 9-30.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.
A UNIQUE CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTION.
FIRE AT SEA!!
OR,
DRAMA ON THE OCEAN.
Most Thrilling and Awe-inspiring Scenes of a Ship on Fire.
A MARVEL OF REALISM.
STARTLING—WONDERFUL—SENSATIONAL.
GAUMONT GRAPHIC. LATEST NEWS IN PICTURES.
Alpine Memorial to Captain Scott; Home Rule Demonstration at Longford; &c. &c.
3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.
Usual half prices—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Wednesday & Thursday on account of Holi.— Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

THE EXCELSIOR.

VARIETY AND CINEMA
(Every Night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.)
MONS. HERBERT,
Miss CLEO. PEEL.
Miss REINA S LMA.
Mr. LEW JAMES.
MABEL & MALFE.
Five of the finest
Entertainers who have ever appeared in Bombay. **Mons Herbert's musical Dining Table is the Tenth WONDER OF THE WORLD.**
FILMS:—"The Fortune Hunter" "Topical Cartoons" "Topical Gazette." "Evening News" Waltz.
Our Next Revue is
"RAGMANIA"
OPENING ON SATURDAY NEXT.
PLAN at SOUNDY'S
Alastor can be consulted in the gardens from 9-30 p. m. At other times at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

"GREEN'S RESTAURANT"

TANGO UPPER
SATURDAY, 4th MARCH, 1914.
FROM 9-30 TO 11 P.M.
Admission to 1st Floor for Dinner or Supper by Reserving Table for Same.
SUPPER Rs. **1-8** PER HEAD;
SERVED FROM 9-30 P.M.
WHEN
Mlle. GY OF PARIS
WILL PERFORM
THE TANGO ANCE.
EARLY BOOKING OF TABLES REQUESTED.
THE MANAGEMENT.

BOMBAY ART OCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS.
TOWN HALL.
DAILY 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).
ENTRANCE ANNAS FOUR.
From 26th February to 12th March, (Including Sunday). 1676

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

The Indian Succession Act
FOR
STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS
BY
P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.,
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and other examinations in law. All subjects clearly and lucidly explained with copious illustrations at the end of each subject.
All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

Price, Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son,
BOOKSELLERS,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OPINIONS.
"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in teh form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS

LA SCALA

6-30 To-Night 10.

Last Night of
THE MELBOURNES

THE WEATHERLYS

ZILLA—QUEENIE—XAIDA.

ALASKA—SIBERIA FILM.

To-Morrow
A Revelation for Bombay.
Most Original & Novel Act
Ever Seen
THE
MARVEL of the CENTURY
DE MARLO
AND LADY
THE
HUMAN FROGS
In a Gorgeous Novelty The
FROGS' PARADISE

Marvellous Acrobatic and Trapese and Balancing Extraordinary.

LA BELLE TAMARA
GRAND OPERA VOCALIST

BOOK NOW PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

March 24th, 25th, 26th.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
will present
The popular farcical play
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co.,
1rom Monday, March 9th.
Time and prices, as usual.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S
HEALTH RESTORER
Distributed gratis & Post free to all
Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2. Harrison Road, Calcutta.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 11.

Rain has fallen in Assam and along the Western Himalayas. The only large fall is one and a half inches at Silachar. The sky now has cleared over the greater part of the country. The temperature has fallen to five or more degrees below normal over the Punjab and the neighbouring country.

Forecast—A few showers in Assam and East Bengal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 11TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th March, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess in the southern half of the division. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north and in defect at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has become normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and in excess at Kotah. Temperature is in defect at Bikaner, Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at most stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.— Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and clear elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad and Belgaum and normal or in excess elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

G. W. TALBOT,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th March, 1914.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN
at 8 a.m on WEDNESDAY, the
11th of March 1914.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variance 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bussire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	67.5	59.0	73	..	10.62	0.81
Jask	80.6	67.3	66	..	4.56	1.04
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	78.4	70.9	68	..	0.66	—2.24
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.6	51.5	71	..	1.50	0.17
Rawalpindi	67.7	?	81	..	9.21	2.27
Lahore	72.2	51.0	85	..	3.44	0.58
Sirsa	82.5	51.1	80	..	1.51	—0.03
Ambala	79.7	51.5	77	0.03	2.21	—2.77
Delhi	82.7	56.0	63	..	0.74	—1.79
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.6	62.3	47	..	0.32	—1.12
Mainpuri	87.7	59.6	64	..	1.52	—0.51
Jhansi	87.8	67.0	33	..	0.91	—0.71
Cawnpore	87.2	60.6	56	..	1.20	—0.68
Allahabad	92.2	62.5	46	..	1.41	—0.64
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	86.5	56.8	22	..	2.31	1.31
Karachi	82.4	64.8	75	..	2.11	0.78
Ajmer	87.8	58.3	59	..	2.78	1.52
Jaipore	87.5	53.3	53	..	0.86	—0.46
Kotah	89.8	64.9	59	..	1.08	0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.3	65.6	73	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	80.1	72.7	78	..	0.86	—0.32
Veraval	80.1	65.1	72	..	0.11	—0.34
Rajkot	88.7	62.8	32	..	0.08	—0.39
Bhavnag Para	93.0	64.8	79	..	0.04	—0.48
Surat	89.8	67.1	67	..	0.04	—0.29
Ahmedabad	91.7	63.6	61	..	0.09	—0.29
Dessa	91.1	58.5	19	..	0.16	—0.35
Neemuch	87.1	59.0	53	..	0.14	—0.62
Indore	86.7	61.1	58	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.5	63.8	48	..	5.28	2.94
Saugor	87.8	63.6	42	..	2.16	0.09
Hoshangabad	91.7	62.2	52	..	2.47	0.84
Khandwa	92.4	67.1	55	..	0.80	—0.80
Akola	95.6	64.6	70	..	0.98	—0.39
Amra oti	95.7	66.5	43	..	1.74	—0.18
Nagpur	96.8	70.8	37	..	2.10	—0.13
Chanda	99.8	63.0	36	..	1.53	—0.67
Raipur	95.9	69.1	43	..	2.00	0.19
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.9	73.8	81	..	0.08	—0.49
Ratnagi	84.5	69.9	68	..	..	—0.70
Mormugao	84.2	72.7	77	..	..	—1.19
Karwa	84.0	69.8	91	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.7	65.1	54	..	0.08	—0.77
Ahmednagar	93.8	58.9	68	..	0.16	—1.19
Poona	93.2	58.1	74	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	97.1	62.9	45	..	0.01	—1.59
Bijapur	97.6	69.1	67	..	0.24	—1.15
Belgaum	93.3	60.5	22	..	0.82	—1.12
Aurangabad	92.6	62.1	47	..	3.01	—1.25
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.9	67.7	33	..	0.02	—1.55
Hyderabad	98.1	72.8	47	..	0.00	—1.83
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.9	73.1	78	..	0.93	—2.45
Calicat	88.5	75.8	82	..	4.67	—1.91
Cochin	92.5	80.5	79	..	5.16	—4.47
Colombo	90.1	77.1	95	..	31.50	6.73
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.8	76.7	79	..	0.08	—6.73
Bellary	102.2	72.5	35	..	0.04	—2.32
Guddapah	104.4	72.7	36	..	3.00	—1.81
Madras	91.8	77.6	85	..	28.73	8.46
Bangalore	94.8	66.8	37	..	0.34	—3.50
Coimbator	96.6	75.1	78	..	4.87	—0.52
Trichinopoly	102.5	79.1	74	..	10.44	1.42
Negapatam	88.5	79.0	79	..	53.41	24.28

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 11th

10th S. S. Armand Behic	Rosati	Noumea	Feb. 1
11th S. S. Pandua	Wilsher	Durban	Feb 20
S. S. Frankenfels	Julian	Bremen	Jan. 29
S. S. Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta	Feb 28
S. S. Querimba	Lane	Rangoon	Feb 27
S. S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi	Mar. 9
S. S. Powhaton	Blay	San Fransisco	Dec. 28

DEPARTURES.

March 11th

S.S. Gablonz	Gilhuber	Trieste
S.S. Arcadia	Barcham	Shanghai
S.S. Purnea	Piggott	Zanzibar
S.S. Chinkoa	Symmers	Antwerp etc
S.S. Armand Behic	Rosati	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Wednesday.

S.S. Kola	King	Busreh vis Karachi.
S.S. Barjora	Cammack	Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessel began to load on Wednesday

Steamer		for Zanzibar
Pandua		

S. S. Armand Behic.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Armand Behic, 3,564 tons, Captain Y. Rosati, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Noumea, which port she had left on February 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pandua.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pandua, 2,126 tons, Captain H. J. Wilsher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban which port she had left on February 20, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sildra.—The steamer Sildra, 2,0[illegible] tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on February 28, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Frankfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Frankfels, 3,670 tons, Captain B. O. Juilen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bremen, which port she had left on January 29, with a general cargo.

S. S. Querimba.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Querimba, 4,837 tons, Captain C. H. Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on February 27, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on March 9, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Powhaton.—The steamer Powhaton, 3,928 tons, Captain J. E. Blay, arrived in harbour yesterday from San Fransisco, which port she had left on December 28, with a cargo of kerosin oil.

Armand Behic.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Armand Behic, 3,564 tons, Captain Y. Rosati, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

Arcadia.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Arcadia, 3,513 tons, Captain S. Barcham, sailed yesterday for Shanghai etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Purnea.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Purnea, 2,126 tons, Captain H. G. Piggott, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

Wednesday, March 11th, 1914

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Age
C& R	St Lenards	Cofferata	J. F. & Co
D. & E.	Chantela	Phillips	M. M & Co
F.	Trafford Hall	Main	K. N. & Co
H.	Homayun	Hannah	T. Morrsion & Co.
K.	City of Delhi	Bremmer	K. N. & Co
M.	Cracchus	Patrich	M. M. & Co
N.	Netherpark	Taylor	J. F. & Co
G	Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Newby Hal	Parker	K N. & Co
2	Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co.
3	Red Italia	Pencetti	Rubattino Line
6	Kirkdale	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co
7	Den of Kelly	Twiddle	K. N. & Co
8.	Per ia Scampecchoo		A. L.S.N.Co.
9	Arcadia	Barchad	P. & O. S. N & Co
10	Chinkoa	Summers	M. M. & Co
12 & 13	Macedonia Bennett		P & O. Co.
14	Kola	King	M, M, & Co

M, W. D. D.

Purnea ..... Piggott ..... M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abdos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Angus	Lezell	A. Y. & Co
Bale of England	Kelway	A. Y. & Co
Barjora	Cammack	M. M. & Co
Chindwara	Williams	M. M & Co
Glan Grahm	Becket	J. F. & Co
Pumna	Minett	M. M. & Co
Talsai Maru	Kira	O. S. K.
Derwent Hall	Jones	T.M. & Co
Elswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co
Ferrara	Reaburn	S. W. & Co
Frankfels	Julius	W. & A. G. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Honnah	T. M. & Co
Ko-suth	Dinsch	A. L. S.
Kish	Robertson	H. T. & Co
Lichtenfils	Waldorff	W. F. A. Graham & Co
Lisna	Duesnes	T. M & Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co.
Manchester Citizen	Beggs	T. M. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Palawan	Shone	M. M.&Co.
Pandua	Willsher	M. M. & Co
Powhaton	Blay	
Qui oa	Cross	M.M.&Co
Querimba	Lane	M. M & Co
Risdes	Nicisen	K. N. & Co
Sofala	Warrington	M. M.&Co
Salsette	Evaris	P.& O. S.N.Co
Subadar	Crebbin	T. V. &Co
Scharzfels	Tryker	W. & A. G. &Co
Sildra	Bryn	Bombay & Co
Transport Plassey	Andrew	R. N. Ro
Tairyabi	Kass A.M.	Jeewanji Co
Virawa	Cookston	M. M. &Co
Werdenfels	Spillman	W. & A. G. Co
Wandeter	White	K. N. & Co

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

February 1912	Rs. 15,78,79,000
February 1913	Rs. 26,00,39,000
February 1914	Rs. 21,74,37,000

and officers the "Band" of the Sherwood

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March 10.

Consols 2½ %	.. 74⅞plus ⅜
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25.21unchgd
Rentes 3 %	.. 88¼unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	.. 20.44plus ½
Bar Silver Spot	.. 26 13.16unchgd
Bar Silver 2 months hence	.. 26¼unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver — Steady	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	.. 63 13.16unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate)	.. ½13.16unchgd.
Discount Bank of Eng and Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	.. 2⅝unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	2 3.16unchgd
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per Oz.)	.. .. 77.9
Interest day to day loans	.. .2unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	.. 2¼unchgd

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	.. 27,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	.. 3,000
„ „ to Continent	.. 3,000
Futures at New York May	.. 11.78plus 8
Futures at New York July	.. 11.69plus 7
Declined owing to Foreign selling and Advanced on improved financial conditions and Wall Street demand.	
Spot Cotton at New York	.. 13.10plus 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	.. 12¾unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Firm	
Futures at New Orleans May	.. 12.35plus 2
Futures at New Orleans July	.. 12.33plus 3
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	.. 8⅞—1/8
Demand Bills	.. .. .. 4.86plus ½
Silver Commercial Bars	.. 53¼unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 10.

		Bales.
Tota Day's	Sales at Liverpool	.. 10,000
„	Sales on Spec. & for Exp	1,000
„	Sales of East Indian	.. 100
	Imports	20,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot — Fair demand-Steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet steady.

Tone of Manchester Market unsettled with litt e doing

Mid Americans	.. .. ..	.6.97plus 4
Egyptian F.G.F.	.. .. ..	8.75unchgd.
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at c osing time)	May	11.73plus 3
	July	11.64plus 2
New York Official noon cal	May	11.71plus 1
	July	11 62unchgd
New Orleans 10 a m. ..	May	12.30—3
	July	12.28—2

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	To-day price.
M A.	6.58plus 4
A.M.	6.52 „ 3
M.J.	6.52 „ 4
J.J.	6.47 „ 4
J.A.	6.43 „ 4
A.S.	6.34 „ 4
S.O.	6.23 „ 4
O.N.	6.15 „ 4
N.D	6.11 „ 5
D.J	6.09 „ 4

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	.. 7.5
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	 8
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15Range	.. .. .. 2.8½
White Muls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12	
Green Ends	.. .. .. 2¼
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	.. .. 12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	.. .. 10⅞
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	 11
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	.. 5 15.16
Buyers or Sellers	.. .. .. sellers.
Months	.. .. .. March April.
Water Twist American 30's	.. .. 10½
„ „ „ 40's	.. .. 11⅜
Mule „ „ 40's	 11
„ „ „ 50's	.. .. 12½
„ „ „ 60's	.. .. 14⅝
„ „ Egyptian 40's	.. .. 15½
„ „ „ 50 s	 16
„ „ „ 60's	 17
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" quiet prices steady.	
Tone "Cloths" quiet prices steady	
Weft American 54's	 11
Weft Egyptian 80's	.. .. .. 16⅝
Tone "Yarns"	.. .. .. Market Steady.
Weft Egypiatn 32's	.. .. .. 11½
Twist 32's W T.C	.. .. .. 9⅝
„ 32's B.	.. .. .. 10½
„ 36's W.T.C.	.. .. .. 9⅞
„ 36's B.	.. .. .. 10⅝
„ 42's	.. .. .. 10⅞
„ American 60's	.. .. .. 14½
„ Egyptian 60's	.. .. .. 16½
„ „ 80's	.. .. .. 20½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, March 10.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C.IF. May-June; London value unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F quiet	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March; sellers quiet unchanged.	34⅞
South Australian no sellers	
Victorian no sellers.	
New South Wales no sellers	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs 85 % ex-Ship nomina	
Rapeseed, Ye low Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Dunkirk done and Buyers unchanged	54¾
Rapeseed, Brown 416lbs. ex-Ship nominal firm	
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship On New Terms Pure Basis March-April; Dunkirk sellers firm	50¾plus ¼
Linseed Calcutta London March-April sellers firm	49.7½plus 1½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Hamburg done firm.	44½plus ¼
Bombay CottonseedMarch-April; Hull sellers steady. sound delivered per ton.	£5-19-0—19

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged	£64
Copper Braziers	£78½—½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	.10.6
Arrivals:—Thornbeck, Laconia Bassano Lena.	

SUGAR

German granulated Sugar C. & F India (Doub e bags) sellers April-August; steady only smal' biz unchanged	12.5½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Apri; nothing doing unchgd	11.9¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers mar.	9.1½plus ½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.2½—¼
Market quiet.	
E A.R. & Similar Crystals C & F. India sellers March-July; very quiet rather eas er	13¾—¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March value	11.3—¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March; value easier	11.2½—¾
Raw Java sugars Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.9¾
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec: value unchanged	10.11¼
Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta July-Dec; value unchanged	11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. value market idle and Quotations unaltered unchanged	11.11½

RUBBER

Para Rubber March-April. sellers quiet but steady	3plus 1/16

COTTON.

The following extracts are from "The Manchester Guardian" of the 20th February:—

We have steady cotton and our market is steady in parts, though wobbly, perhaps, in others. New York yesterday closed 7 to 3 down, and Liverpool opened 1 to 2 down this morning. The talk of curtailment by a section of the spinners in the Southern States suggests that we may have taken American prosperity and prospects too much for granted. Talk of curtailment, however, has little effect on cotton prices, and if talk could cause a slump we should have very cheap cotton now in Lancashire. Spinners keep taking cotton, and this is not surprising in face of the numerous warnings about residuums of rubbish; probably some spinners have stocked whenever they could find likely lots at a reasonable price, and this to an extent considerably beyond their custom. In this respect a policy is sometimes dictated by mere facilities for storage. No doubt there is a good deal of difference in policy just now, though to sell without covering looks risky enough. Some manufacturers are taking such low prices that they prefer to go doubl (loss) or quits, and so defer their yarn buying. This is speculation of a peculiarly dismal kind; you may lose horribly or you may save your bacon, but you cannot win. However, it is difficult to see any immediate cause for a considerable change in prices. Reports of a probable large acreage next season have as little effect as cheerful suggestions about India beginning to buy again in real earnest.

There were a fair number of inquiries about cloth prices to-day, but on a Thursday these are under suspicion as being mere preparations for the mail. The general condition of things does not alter, at any rate for the better. There is a jacconet inquiry and shirting inquiry for India, and, doubtless, a little of it bears fruit, but generally this biggest of our markets is very dull, and we cannot perceive signs of improvement. China staples are rather quiet again, but it is not to be expected that buyers for China will act differently from the rest of the world, and there really has been a fair amount of buying lately; a little continues to be done in fancies. The news of the Shanghai auctions is slightly discouraging. We hear nothing new about the smaller markets, and though there is a moderate miscellaneous demand it is not sufficient to mend matters. In Burnley there is the old trouble with wide, and narrow looms, and in some cases manufacturers are not at all eager to extend the engagements of the wide ones. Nelson sateens are quiet enough, and so, generally, are Mexicans and T. cloths, but there is no present expectation of any imitation of Burnley in the matter of short time.

The pressure to sell American yarns continues, and though some spinners have quite a fair number of small orders there is an inevitable tendency to spin more than the market can consume. Here and there a mill begins late in the morning or mules are stopped altogether, but the production remains rather too much for the off-take. Egyptian yarns are quiet and unchanged. There is a little Indian and Continental demand still.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 11th March, 1914.

All markets closed for a Public Holiday (Holi).

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	1,585
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	63½
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,705
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	50
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	17½
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¾	18½
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. F	..	6%	15
Allisece Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 80.	..	15%	260
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	25
Punjab National Bank	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS		10%	175
Chartered Bank	..		
Mercantile Bank	..		
12 A		16%	£22 1-2
12 B	..	7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	Feb..	64	84
National Bank of India Ld.	Nov.	5%	86
	Sep-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	845
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	135
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.	..	25	645
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	490
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	232½
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,547½
China	Mar-Sep.	50	900
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep	80	1,482½
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Cooria	April	40	550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	115
Currimbhoy	do.	10	216½
David	May.-Nov.	20	480
Edward Sassoon	..	8	187½
Emperor Edward	..	25	435
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	155
Fazulbhoy	May	20	440
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct	50	1,400
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	312½
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	560
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	130
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	110
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	375
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	147½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	95
Jewraj Bapoo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610.	June-Dec.	25	905
Khatau	May-Nov.	45	1,810
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	752½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1 130
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75	1,077½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,965
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,940
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,800
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	220
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,020
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	220
Ripon	do.	Nil	60
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	720
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,750
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,077½
Sun	Oct.	..	101½
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	272½
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,475
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,220
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O. P.	..	Nil	390
		Nil	630
Western India	Sep.	45	445
Mysore Spinning	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May.	300	4.80
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Broul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Port	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	130
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	126½
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	707
Mahmudpura Ots.	..	7½	365
Mehsva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	230
New East India	Sep.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	825
New Borsat	Oct.	25	500
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	680
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Vulkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	40	625
Vardwan G.P.	..	15	136

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	142
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	Feb.-July	6¾	680
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug.	6%	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4%	118
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	148
Gouvat Rlys. Rs. 100.		4%	111
Mandra Rhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25¼
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.	..	151
Tapti Valley Railway Co.,	Apl.-Aug.	6%	585
Upper Sind Light Rly.		4%	118

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year
Allcock Ashdown Co.,	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil	10
Banankua	..	..	..
Backbay Bath	..	..	..
Badham Pile	..	2	93
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	837½
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd.,	Feb.-Aug.	6%	172
		5%	225
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	20	930
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building	..	5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	211½
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	262½
Central T.M. Co., Ltd.,	April	30Hyr.	31½
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	20
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50.	..	..	140
Indian Cement Rs. 100.	..	..	154
Indian

SPORT AT HOME.

LEAGUE FORM AND TABLES.

BOXING AND RACING ITEMS.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The most notable matter in connection with the First Division matches during the mail week was the home reverse suffered by Manchester United when receiving Burnley. This has sadly spoilt United's record, and the prospects of coming out at the head of the table now look small. Blackburn Rovers won their game against Manchester City in the first half, during which Smith and Aitkenhead scored. There was some clever play in the second half, but the only goal scored was by Browell for the City. Bradford City repeated last season's victory over the 'Spurs. In the first half, and the only goal came from Storer. After the interval, however, Bradford had more of the play, and Fox scored the second. It was not until within a minute of the close of play that Cantrell scored for the 'Spurs. But for a remarkable display of goal-keeping by Scattergood, Derby County would not have escaped with a 1—0 defeat at Sunderland. Best scored the only goal. Sheffield United were badly beaten by Everton at Goodison Park. The home team scored twice in the first half through Weller and Clennel and three times in the second through Clennel and Parker (2). West Bromwich Albion were somewhat fortunate to win against Middlesbrough. They snapped up two chances in the first half, McNeal and Bentley scoring. Preston lost 1—0 at Oldham, and the outlook for them now is almost hopeless. Oldham had the upper hand in the first half, and Gee scored for them. Aston Villa again showed fine football against Sheffield Wednesday. The sides were level at the interval, Stephenson for the Villa and Miller for the Wednesday having scored. Hampton and Bache put the Cupholders in front before Wilson decreased the lead. A narrow win was that of Bolton Wanderers at the expense of Liverpool, the home team claiming the odd goal in three. Lillycrop, for Bolton, and Miller, for Liverpool, scored in the first half, Lillycrop getting the winning goal for Bolton.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

Woolwich Arsenal made a bad slip when receiving Huddersfield, and the goal which Mann scored for the visitors caused the southern team to drop back in the race for the leadership of the Second Division.

On the other hand, Notts County secured both points on going to Glossop, Peart scoring the only goal of the match. This gives Notts County a lead of 3 points over Woolwich, but the latter club has fulfilled two fewer engagements.

The fortunes of Swindon have undergone a big change since the opening of the New Year, and unless there is a big improvement, the Wiltshire club will not head the table again. Swindon had to visit Coventry on Saturday, and the best the visitors could do was to draw, Bown scoring, whilst Harris got the goal for Coventry. Crystal Palace proved more successful on receiving Bristol Rovers, the home side scoring 5 goals to 3 by the Rovers. The victory enabled Crystal Palace to gain a lead of one point over Swindon in the League table.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE NOTES.

The three leading teams won their engagements in the Scottish League on Saturday, and it is becoming more evident that Celtic's prospects are splendid. Queen's Park scored three goals during the first half of the match against Hamilton Academicals, and though the latter subsequently improved, the amateurs finally prevailed by the odd goal in five. Mercer opened the scoring for Heart of Midlothian against Hibernians, after which the Hearts had matters all their own way, Holmes and Dawson adding further goals. Partick Thistle beat Dumbarton much easier than the score of 2—1 indicates. M'Tavish and Marshall scored for Thistle and Rowan for Dumbarton.

A very hard game between St. Mirren and Clyde ended in the Paisley team securing their first League success for three months. Gibson got two goals for St. Mirren, and Chalmers two for Clyde, the Paisley team's other goal coming from a penalty kick was taken by Stevenson. The best play of the day was was shown by Rangers at Airdrie. When the second half was started Airdrieonians were a well-beaten team. All round Rangers gave a greatly improved display, Reid, Cairns, and Paterson each scoring.

Oxford University beat Reading Amateurs, at Reading, on Feb. 14, by 8 goals to 2. The home side managed to hold their own during the first half, but after crossing over Oxford completely outplayed their opponents.

Ireland beat England, at Middlesbrough on Feb. 14, by 3 goals to 0.

The Casuals beat Ipswich, in the third round of the Amateur Football Association Cup competition, at Ipswich, on Feb. 14, by 3 goals to 2.

Civil Service beat Crouch End Vampires at Tidal Basin, by 1 goal to 0; Old Parkonians and Merton played a drawn game, at Ilford, each side having scored 1 goal.

The result of the matches in the League Championship on Feb. 14 were as follows:—

Blackburn Rovers 2 goals, Manchester City 1, at Blackburn.

Sunderland 1, Derby County 0, at Sunderland.

Bolton Wanderers 2, Liverpool 1, at Bolton.

Aston Villa 3, Sheffield Wednesday 2, at Sheffield Wednesday 2, at Sheffield.

Bradford City 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1, at Bradford.

[illegible]m Athletic 1, Preston North End 0, at [illegible].

[illegible] Manchester United 0, at Man[illegible]

[illegible]h Albion 2, Middlesbrough [illegible]ich.

Newcastle United 1, Chelsea 0, at Chelsea.

Everton 5, Sheffield United 0, at Everton.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Feb. 14 were as follows:—

Notts County 1 goal, Glossop 0, at Glossop.

Huddersfield Town 1. Woolwich Arsenal 0, at Highbury.

Bristol City 2, Hull City 1, at Bristol.

Stockport County 3, Bradford 1, at Stockport.

Blackpool 1, Fulham 1, at Blackpool.

Leeds City 5, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0, at Leeds.

Clapton Orient 1, Leicester Fosse 0, at Homerton.

Birmingham 0, Barnsley 0, at Birmingham.

Notts Forest 2, Lincoln City 1, at Nottingham.

Grimsby Town 1, Bury 0, at Grimsby.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Feb. 14 were as follows:—

Crystal Palace 5 goals, Bristol Rovers 3, at the Crystal Palace.

Coventry City 1, Swindown Town 1, at Coventry.

Reading 1, Merthyr Town 0, at Reading.

Gillingham 2, Millwall 2, at Gillingham

Watford 3, Cardiff City 2, at Watford.

Brighton and Hove Albion 1, Southend United 0, at Southend.

West Ham United 3, Southampton 2, at Southampton.

Plymouth Argyle 2, Queen's Park Rangers 0, at Plymouth.

Norwich City 3, Exeter City 1, at Norwich.

Northampton 0, Portsmouth 0, at Northampton.

Appended on the League Tables corrected up to and including Feb. 14.

FIRST LEAGUE.

	Pld.	Won.	Drn.	Lst.	Pts.	Goals. For.	Agst.
Blackburn R.	27	15	7	5	37	64	32
Sunderland	27	13	6	8	32	47	35
Bolton Wan.	26	11	8	7	30	50	37
Aston Villa	26	12	5	9	29	43	36
Bradford City	26	9	11	6	29	29	23
Manchester U	26	13	3	10	29	39	35
Oldham Athletic	26	12	5	9	20	38	35
Burnley	27	9	11	7	29	41	27
W. Bromwich	26	11	4	11	26	45	45
Chelsea	26	10	6	10	26	35	41
Everton	26	9	7	10	25	36	39
Manchester City	26	9	6	11	24	32	38
Newcastle United	26	9	6	11	24	26	35
Sheffield United	27	10	4	13	24	41	46
Tottenham H.	26	9	5	12	23	41	47
Liverpool	26	9	5	12	23	30	44
Sheffield Wed	27	9	4	14	22	36	52
Derby County	26	6	8	12	20	43	51
Peston N E	27	6	5	16	17	28	45

SECOND LEAGUE.

	Pld.	Won.	Drn.	Lst.	Pts.	Goals. For.	Agst.
Notts County	28	16	6	6	38	57	26
Woolwich Arsenal	26	15	5	6	35	37	25
Hull City	25	13	7	5	33	45	20
Leeds City	24	14	3	7	31	57	33
Bradford	25	15	0	10	30	44	38
Fulham	26	12	5	9	29	35	25
Bury	26	11	7	8	29	30	26
Clapton Orient	24	11	6	7	28	26	21
Barnsley	25	11	6	8	28	34	29
Wolverhampton W	24	11	4	11	26	39	39
Bristol City	25	10	5	10	25	36	38
Grimsby Town	25	10	5	10	25	32	41
Birmingham	25	9	6	11	24	32	41
Stockport County	24	7	9	10	23	25	40
Blackpool	26	7	8	11	22	33	50
Huddersfield	24	7	7	12	21	27	33
Leicester Fosse	24	9	2	15	20	34	39
Glossop	25	6	4	15	16	28	47
Notts Forest	24	4	7	15	15	26	56
Lincoln City	25	5	4	17	14	19	41

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	Pld.	Won.	Drn.	Lst.	Pts.	Goals. For.	Agst.
Crystal Palace	25	13	9	3	35	47	24
Swindon Town	25	15	4	6	34	53	29
Reading	26	14	5	7	33	34	24
Plymouth Argyle	24	13	4	7	30	34	29
West Ham U	25	12	6	7	30	48	35
Northampton	26	8	14	4	30	31	21
Brighton & Hove	26	10	9	8	28	29	32
Portsmouth	25	9	9	7	27	37	29
Gillingham	25	10	5	10	25	37	33
Exeter City	25	7	11	7	25	28	29
Norwich City	25	7	11	7	25	27	30
Queen's Park R.	25	8	9	8	25	27	30
Southampton	26	10	4	12	24	39	45
Cardiff City	25	9	5	11	23	35	35
Millwall	24	6	9	9	21	32	38
Southend United	25	7	7	11	21	30	34
Watford	27	7	5	15	19	33	40
Bristol Rovers	26	6	6	14	18	32	52
Coventry City	26	4	10	12	18	30	51
Merthyr Town	25	4	7	14	16	23	42

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts
Celtic	20	24	2	3	64	9	52
Heart of Mid-L	27	18	2	7	55	17	43
Glasgow Rangers	28	20	5	3	54	20	43
Airdrieonians	28	14	6	8	51	28	36
Greenock	27	17	8	2	50	40	36
Falkirk	28	14	8	6	52	43	34
Third Lanark R V	26	11	9	6	35	34	28
Dundee	29	12	14	3	41	45	27
Partick Thistle	28	9	13	6	31	37	24
Clyde	27	7	12	8	27	32	22
Hibernians	27	9	14	4	39	50	22
Raith Rovers	28	9	15	4	36	43	22
Kilmarnock	28	7	13	8	37	58	22
Dumbarton	25	8	12	5	28	51	21
Motherwell	26	8	14	4	33	44	20
Aberdeen	27	7	14	6	28	41	20
Ayr United	27	9	16	2	39	57	20
Queen's Park	25	6	12	7	36	53	19
Hamiltop Acads	27	6	16	5	33	48	17
St. Mirren	27	7	17	3	30	49	17

RUGBY.

The presence of the King, his Prime Minister, and the Chief Liberal Whip, an old Rugby and rowing "Blue," gave the the annual match between England and Ireland, at Twickenham, on Feb. 14, the consequence of an affair of State. The vociferous greetings of 40,000 subjects, beyond being a natural and vigorous expression of loyalty, had in them an appreciation of the King's fine taste in sport. The result was:—England, 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points); Ireland, 2 goals (1 dropped) and 1 try (12 points).

The Old Etonians played their first Rugby football match on Agar's Plough on Feb. 14 against the School. The result was a victory for the School by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 try (3 points.)

Cambridge University beat London Welsh, at Wandsworth Common, on Feb. 18, by 4 goals, I dropped goal, and 4 tries (36 points) to 1 try (3 points).

The Army beat London at Queen's Club, West Kensingtan, on Feb. 18, by 1 goal and 5 tries (20 points) to 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points).

University College beat St. Mary's, in their replayed tie in the Hospitals Cup competition, at Richmond, on Feb. 17, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 1 try (3 points.).

The Midland Counties beat Cornwall, at Leicester, on Feb. 18, in the County Championship competition, by 3 goals and 3 tries (24 points) to 2 goals (10 points).

Oxford University beat Rosslyn Park, at Oxford, on Feb. 14, by 3 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 3 tries (27 points) to 2 goals (10 points).

Cardiff beat Swansea, at Cardiff, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Llanelly beat Abertillery, at Llanelly, by 7 tries (21 points) to 0.

Bristol beat Old Merchant Taylors, at Bristol, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Coventry beat London Hospital, at Coventry, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Northampton beat London Welsh, at Northampton, by 3 goals (15 points) to 1 penalty goal and 2 tries (9 points).

Leciester beat Newport, at Leicester, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Edinburgh University beat Watsonians, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal and 2 penalty goals (11 points) to 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points).

Glasgow Academicals beat Edinburgh Academicals. at Glasgow, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Headingely beat Birkenhead Park, at Headingley, by 4 goals and 4 tries (32 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

RACING.

Only a small field went to the post for the Thames Handicap Steeplechase, the principal race at Hurst Park on Feb. 13 and Mr. F. Parker's Lamentable won, both Bedgrove and Wilkinstown (the favourite) who finished second and third respectively, having blundered. On Feb. 14 Mr. Boyce Barrow's Prospects, starting at 10 to 1 against, won the Grange Handicap Steeplechase, which was the principal race on the card.

At Manchester on Feb. 16 the February Handicap Hurdle Race was won by Mr. A F. Thomson's Athenry, the County Maiden Hurdle Race by Mr. G. Barclay's Warbine, the Salford Handicap Steeplechase by Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Jacobus, and the Oldham Maiden Steeplechase by Baron de Forest's Fiddlestring.

Some interesting racing was seen at Manchester on Feb. 17, and a popular win was scored by the Earl of Derby's Noah in the principal event, this being the Waterloo Handicap Steeplechase, in which he started at the odds of 7 to 2.

Winning horses at Ludlow on Feb. 18 were Fair to Middling, Start Away Succubus, Schwarmer, Ally Sloper, and Comrade II.

THE COMING BOAT RACE.

The Oxford crew were not out on Feb. 14, but finished a hard week's work the previous day by rowing a three-mile course below locks. There was a head wind blowing half a gale and the water in places was very lumpy, but in spite of this the boat travelled well. Names and latest weights:—

	st.	lb.
R. W. Fletcher (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	11	5
R. W. Feltcher (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	11	5
2. *E. D. Horsfall (Eton and Magdalen)	12	2½
3. G. B. Taylor (Toronto and Trinity)	13	5
4. O. Horsley (Bedale and Christ Church)	12	11
5. J. B. Kindersley (Clifton and Exeter)	12	3½
6. *A. F. R. Wiggins (Eton and New College)	12	10½
7. G. W. Titherington (Radley and Queen's)	12	9
*F. A. H. Pitman (Eton and New College) (stroke)	11	12½
M. A. Charlton (Sydney Grammar School and Christ Church) (cox)	8	7

* An old Blue.

Changes had to be made in the Cambridge crew on Feb. 12, 13 and 14, owing to the indisposition of Mr. G. E. Tower and Mr. C S. Clark. There is at present nothing very striking and no oarsmen of exceptional individual merit, but there is a great ease of movement in the boat, and if the new material continues to improve, the crew should be an unusually uniform one.

The Lent Races at Cambridge were begun on Feb. 18.

Mr. H. W. Forster M.P., who has held the position of Honorary Secretary of the Parliamentary Golf Handicap for the past eleven years, has resigned owing to pressure of work, and the Hon. C. T. Mills, M.P., has accepted the invitation of the Committee to fill the vacancy. Mr. Mills is one of the best players in the House of Commons.

Mr. C. F. Ward (handicap 12) beat Mr. G W. Greenwood (plus 1) in the semi-final round of the London Press Golfing Society's Challenge Cup competition at Sandy Lodge on Feb. 13 by 4 holes up and 3 to play.

The Savage Cup competition at Northwood on Feb. 13 was won by Mr. T. Clare with a return of 111—24 equal 87. Mr. A. Heather was second with 106—18 equal to 88, and Mr. Lorne Wallet third with 96—6 equal to 90.

The Mid-Survey Club gained an easy victory of 7 matches to 3 over Oxford University at the Old Deer Park, Richmond, on Feb. 14.

The Stoke Poges Club gained a surprisingly decisive victory over Cambridge University in a ten-a-side singles match at Stoke Pogus on Feb. 14 by 7 matches to 3.

The Dobrouwitz Challenge Cup, played for under handicap on the Cannes Club's course at Napoule, has been won by Mr. Peter Gannon with a score of 77 plus 3 equal to 80. The next best return was 97—16 equal to 81 by Comte d'Assche.

BOXING.

There are few English baxers who are better known than Joe Bowker who has had a long and successful career. He made a reappearance at the National Sporting Club on Monday, when he tried conclusions with Mackay of America in a 10-rounds contest. It is a long time ago since Bowker made his initial appearance in the ring, and the onlookers were anxious to see how he would shape. He was quick to show that he is not a spent force, and to the general surprise, he soon took a pronounced lead. Mackay was strong and aggressive, but when it came to scientific boxing, Bowker was easily the master. The home man showed to the greatest advantage during the fifth round, and seeing that his rival was getting dazed, Bowker put all his weight into his blows. The American did his best, but could not withstand the onslaught; and after being upset for a count of nine seconds, was knocked down and out. Bowker's display aroused great enthusiasm, and he received a big ovation.

Some reference is due to the doings of Tom McCormick in Australia. The Plymouth man's home performances showed him to be a very talented boxer, but it was the pretty general opinion that he lacked the power to hit hard. From news to hand, it appears that the voyage to Australia did him a lot of good, and his recent bouts have shown him in a more aggressive mood. He enhanced his reputation by outpointing another Briton in J. Summers, and a return engagement a few days ago ended in McCormick knocking out his rival in the opening round. Summers holds the Lord Lonsdale welter-weight championship belt, so that the performance of the Devonian speaks for itself.

BILIARDS.

Stevenson showed to the greatest advantage on the concluding day of his match with Reece, when he made a grand break of 648. This contributed greatly to his victory, the final scores reading: Stevenson 18,000, Reeces (rec. 1,000) 17,069.

Stevenson contemplates a visit to the United States and Canada at the end of the present English season, and his attractive style of play is sure to make him popular across the Atlantic.

Newman won his fourth consecutive heat in the London Tournament when meeting Peall, who had not previously lost a heat. Newman thus looks to have a splendid chance of taking premier prize, as he claims 75 points for his four wins and merit breaks, Peall 51 points, Aiken 35 points, and Stevenson 33 points, coming next. Newman also claims the highest average, each of his visits to the table having produced an average of 38.19, Stevenson 36.73, and Aiken 31.50 being next in order. This shows that John Roberts had solid grounds for offering to match his *protege* against any player bar Gray.

CRICKET.

The fourth Cricket Test Match between South Africa and England was left drawn at Durban, on Feb. 18. South Africa declared and put England in to make 313. A fine first-wicket stand by Hobbs and Rhodes for 133 saved the game for England.

HOCKEY.

Cambridge University beat Hampstead, at Cambridge, on Feb. 14, by 7 goals to 0; Ireland beat Wales, at Cardiff, by 2 goals to 1; and Oxford beat Blackheath, at Oxford, by 8 goals to 0.

Cambridge University beat Tulse Hill, at Cambridge on Feb. 18, by 2 goals to 1.

LACROSSE.

Middlesex beat Cambridge University, at Lord's on Feb. 17 by 9 goals to 7.

Cambridge University beat the Stock Exchange, at Cambridge, on Feb. 18, by 11 goals to 7.

TENNIS.

The Clare and Trinity, Cambridge, team suffered their first defeat on a club match at Manchester on Feb. 14. Manchester had a very strong side, which included all their best players except Mr. G. G. Kershaw, and a win for them by 5 matches to 3 was very much what was expected, and was in no way discreditable to the Cambridge players.

GYMNASTICS.

The fourth Gymnastic Contest between Oxford and Cambridge was held in the University gymnasium at Oxford, on Feb. 14. The result was a victory for Cambridge by 19 points.

FIGURE SKATING.

The English Championships of the Ntaional Shating Association, open to all English amateurs, were decided on Feb. 14 at the Manchester Ice Rink. The combined hand-in hand figure skating competition was again won by the holders, C. B. Dewhurst and Miss A. Dyson, of Manchester. The challenge cup for single skaters (English style) was secured by Dewhurst with a score of 182 points, A. R. Burness, of St. Mortiz, the holder, being second with 170. The English Challenge Shield for combined skating by teams of four fell to the holders, Wimbledon, with 294 points, Manchester being second with 263.

AERONAUTICS.

The first formal entry for the "Daily Mail" prize of 10,000*l.*, offered for the first waterplane flight across the Atlantic within seventy-two hours, has been received from the Aero Club of America, on behalf of Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, by the Royal Aero Club of the United-Kingdom.

£140,000 FOR A RAPHAEL.

COWPER MADONNA GOES TO AMERICA.

A new record has been established in the art world by the announcement from New York that £140,000 has been paid for a single picture—Raphael's "Madonna and Child."

The purchaser is Mr. P. A. Widener, the "electric king," of Philadelphia, who in 1911 was responsible also for the sensational price of £100,000 for Rembrandt's "Mill." Mr. Widener "sets the pace" where pictures are concerned.

His latest acquisition is the lesser of two Raphael canvases until lately hanging at Panshanger, Herts. It was brought to England in the eighteenth century by the third Earl Cowper, who settled in Florence and became a Knight of the Holy Roman Empire. When Lady Desborough succeeded to the Cowper collection last year she offered the picture to the National Gallery for £70,000, but the price was considered too high, especially as Raphael was already well represented in the Gallery.

Messrs. Duveen Bros., of Old Bond-street, who are famous for their mammoth deals in Old Masters, acquired the picture. With them Mr. Widener has made the deal.

The last ten years has witnessed an extraordinary inflation in the prices of pictures. Some previous records are as follows:—

Rembrandt, The Mill	£110,000
Hals, Himself and Family	100,000
Valasquez, Philip IV	80,000
Holbein, Duchess of Milan	72,000
Titian, Philip II.	70,000
Rembrandt, Bathsheba	44,000
Romney, Anne Lady de la Pole	41,370
Gossart, The Castle Howard Mabuse	40,000
Mantegna, Madonna	29,500
Hals, Old Lady	27,400
Rembrandt, Lucretia's Suicide	26,000
Raeburn, Mrs. Robertson Williamson	23,415
Raeburn, Mrs. Hay	22,260
Gainsborough, The Market Cart	20,000

A telegram received in Clcrtta on Tuesday states that Mr. Guy Shorrock in his yacht Lady Nancy has arrived at Suez.

Orders have been received by the 89th Punjabis at Rangoon to be ready to proceed to India.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

THE KING AT TWICKENHAM.

ENGLAND'S VICTORY OVER I ELAND.

ENGLAND.—One goal, four tries equal to 17 points.

IRELAND.—Two goals (one dropped), one try equals to 12 points.

The presence of the King, his Prime Minister, and the Chief Liberal Whip, an old Rugby and rowing "Blue," gave the annual match between England and Ireland at Twickenham on Saturday Feb. 4 the consequence of an affair of State. The vociferous greetings of 40,000 subjects, beyond being a natural and vigorous expression of loyalty, writes "The Times," had in them an appreciation of the King's fine taste in sport. The men at play and the "old stagers" looking on were glad to know that the king finds pleasure in what tends more and more to become the national game of the four countries. It is a game in which all classes combine; it knows no divisions, political or other. In Ireland, for example, the men of the North, of Dublin, and of Cork join forces against the common football foe and, if they cannot win, invariably go down fighting.

DASHING IRISH FORWARDS.

Before the game and after the two captains, R. W. Poulton and R. A. Lloyd, had been presented to the king, the two teams, white and green, blended together on the field before the Royal box and gave three rousing cheers. A minute later they were at it hammer and tongs, at a pace which could not possibly last. The Irish forwards tore away from the kick-off. They were the typical Irish rampageous pack, full of devilment; caring little for and knowing less of the finer points of forward play they had one object in view—to rush the ball over the English line. They had no notion of hooking in the scrummage, they scorned to heel out the ball, if by chance they got it; they meant to go straight through anything in front of them with the ball at their feet. "Bustling" best expresses their game, the most difficult of any for an English side to meet.

However cool and scientific it may be, defence is bound to break down before such wild and whirling methods. In some way or other they have to be met with counter-attack, and, before the English side realized this, Ireland were seven points to the good. The counter to the attack of Irish forwards is passing, and plenty of it. Irish forwards follow the ball wherever it goes, tearing along this way and that from pass to pass; they give themselves no rest. Occasionally a pack can last the game—there was such a one last season against Wales at Swansea—but generally human nature beats them before the end. In this match the Irish pack "cracked" twice; once in the first half and once in the second several of their men were mere passengers, and in these comparatively brief periods England was able to score sufficiently to win the game. It was inspiriting to see how the winded men pulled themselves together, encouraged by the voice and nursed by the touch-kicking of their captain, and roused too by the example of W. Tyrrell, who, with sleeves rolled up to his elbows, was ever the first to plunge into the fray.

MERITS AND DEMERITS OF THE ENGLISH TEAM.

The English backs won the game for their side by their attack and nearly lost it by their crude notions of tackling. F. E. Oakeley, W. J. A. Davies, and Poulton held high revel behind a useful heeling machine. Davies played at his best, and seems to have conquered his weaknesses of running across and punting instead of passing. Oakeley, who had a pedestrian as his opponent, fed Davies perfectly, and the consequence was that many of the passing movements were brilliant. A try scored by Davies was the finest of the match. Early in the second half Poulton had gone right through the team with a swerving run and the Irish backs were more and more concentrating on him when the ball got loose. Davies, getting the ball from the scrummage at half way, ran towards Poulton, twice feigned to pass him, and then swerved away from the defenders, beat the full-back, and grounded the ball between the posts with Lloyd on the top of him. Apart from this try Davies defended well and showed less hesitation than some of the other backs in going for the ball at the feet of Irish forwards, quite a brave thing to do at times.

All four of the English three-quarter backs were good, though plenty of holes could be picked in their play. A. D. Roberts, handicapped by playing on the wrong wing, was the most consistent; he runs as smoothly as a railway engine, with a suggestion of its momentum. Poulton was often doing brilliant things and sometimes wrong ones; once when a pass to Roberts or a straight run on himself would have led to a try he turned in, apparently preferring to try to dodge through half the Irish team. At the same time he is the outstanding asset of the English side. F. E. Chapman was a trifle selfish, still he gave C. N. Lowe fair chances, of which he made use. Lowe had a fine tackler as his opponent, but even so he was rather too fond of the punt. He scored two tries, both from strenuous dashes close to the line when openings had been made, once by Chapman and once by A. F. Maynard and J. Brunton. The English three-quarters back line had to contend against four hard tacklers, generally covered by their forwards; pace alone would not have carried them through but pace combined with cleverness was just sufficient.

The English forwards, stiffened in the scrummages by the inclusion of the Harrisons, did better than against Wales. They were no match for the Irish pack at dribbling, but they never let them get away from the scrummage without a desperate fight. Moreover, they carried out their main work admirably, that is, hooking and heeling. Two of them, C. H. Pillman and L. G. Brown, typified the strongest point of English play at the present time—cleverness in handling the ball and pace. They stood out from the rest by their work in the open, both in passing and in the line-out. The pack lasted well, which is not to be wondered at, for they gave little help to the defence. W. Tyrrell W. Collopy, and P. O'Connell were a great trio in the Irish pack, and were "all out" from start to finish, while G. V. Killeen, a burly forward from County Clare, and C. Adams, a "winger," did good work on occasion. What the pack lacks is a hoocker."

Behind these "hefty" men was R. A. Lloyd, in attack and defence the greatest player of the present day. It seems unnecessary to say that he dropped a goal. Hemmed in by half a dozen men, half collared twice, he wriggled free with the squirms of an eel, sighted the posts, and sent the ball between them. His punting against the wind was comparable with the "windcheaters" of a golf porfessional, and his tackling was deadly. Withal he found time to give encouragement and sound and frequent advice to his forwards. The wind carried some of it over the touch-line; it was strenuous and to the point.

THE GAME.

Ireland, with the advantage of a strongish wind, were leading at half-time by seven points to six. A few minutes after the start, with the Irish forwards dominating the play, A. R. Foster, of Derry, got over the line, but the referee decided on "exclusion" and ordered a scrummage outside. England could not get away, and the expected happened, Lloyd dropping a goal seven minutes from the start. A few minutes later Davies made a bad mistake in lobbing a pass to the wrong place, and the ball was snapped up by the Irish forwards and carried over the line for J. P. Quinn to score. Lloyd failed to convert the try. England now retaliated with plenty of passing, and a perfect round—Oakeley, Davies, Chapman, Poulton to Roberts—ended in a try by Roberts, who carried Lloyd clinging to his legs over the line in the corner. This try was not converted, nor was one scored by Lowe from a similar movement to the English right wing. For the last quarter of an hour in this half we had Rugby football at its very best—powerful rushes on one side met with the most finished passing on the other. The tackling of the Irish backs, unable to pass themselves, was deadly.

England soon took the lead in the second half and deserved it. Ireland attacked strenuously and V. McNamara, giving the "dummy," was held up over the line, Pillman and Oakeley came away with a dribble to halfway, and then there followed a great spiral run by Poulton. He passed to Pillman on meeting the full-back, a plucky tackler, and Pillman scored in the corner. This brought the score to nine points seven in favour of England, but immediately afterwards the lead was almost lost through a rush by Ireland the length of the ground. The wonderful try by Davies under the posts and one by Lowe in the extreme corner seemed to put the issue beyond doubt. The Irish forwards, however came again and penned England in a corner. The final score, a try by R. V. Jackson under the posts, was from a long throw-out from touch to an unmarked man—a singular fact, as the marking out of touch had throughout been very keen. Lloyd heaved the ball over the bar and the game soon closed with cheers for both sides. And so to London and the Irish crisis. The sides were:—

England.—*W. R. Johnston (Britol), back; *C. N.Lowe (Cambridge University), *F. E. Chapman (Hartlepool Rovers), *R. W. Poulton (Liverpool), and *A. D. Roberts (Northern), three-quarter backs; *F. E. Oakeley (United Services) and *W J. A. Davies (United Services), half-backs; *L. G. Brown (London Hospital), *C. H. Pillman (Blackheath), *A. F. Maynard (Cambridge University), *G. Ward (Leicester), *H. C. Harrison (United Services), *J Brunton (North Durham), *S. Smart (Gloucester), and A. L. Harrison (United Services), forwards.

Ireland.—F. P. Montgomery (Queen's University, Belfast), back; *J. P. Quinn (Dublin University). *R. V. Jackson (Wanderers), *J B. Minch (Bective), and *A. R. Foster (Derry), three-quarter backs; *R. A. Lloyd (Liverpool and Wanderers) and V. McNamara (University College, Cork), half-backs; *C. Adams (Wesley), *W. Tyrrell (Queen's University, Belfast), *G. Killeen (Garryowen), *P. O'Connell (Bective Rangers). *J. Clune (Blackrock), *J. Taylor (Collegians), *S. J. Parr (Wanderers), and *W. Colopy (Bective Rangers), forwards.

Mr. T. D. Schofield (Wales) was the referee.

*An old International.

(*For Sporting News see page 5.*)

LONDON GRADUATES' PLEA FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The London Graduates' Union for Women's Suffrage recently sent an unsuccessful petition to Mr. Asquith asking that the King's Speech should contain an announcement that the Government would introduce a Bill enabling women to vote at Parliamentary elections.

The memorial, which was signed by Professor Caldecott, Dean of King's College (President), and 22 other leaders of the union, of both sexes, urged that while men alone have the vote the government of the country does not rest on the consent of the governed, and the authority of the law is weakned. The petitioners further represented that experience has led women to the conviction that they should claim the vote so that they may help to improve moral and social conditions; that the moral tone of the nation is lowered by the indiscriminate application to them of a disability humiliating in the case of men; that women need the protection of the vote more now that the male franchise has been vastly extended; that the payment of members emphasizes the grievance of taxation without representation; and that, the suffragist majority in the Commons being ineffective owing to its division into various groups, the Government itself should introduce the reform.

On 12th March, Sri Gourangadev's birthday, the opening ceremony of the Haranath Anath-Ashram at Puri, to perpetuate the memory of the great savant Thakur Haranath Banerji will be celebrated. In order to give shelter to the poor, the blind and the injured of all nationalities and creeds the disciples of the Thakur have contributed about Rs. 20,000. There will be built a hospital with indoor and out-door dispensaries. A library of religious books will also be established.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

W. I. OPEN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

FINAL FOR THE DOUBLES.

MESSRS. ENGLAND AND KIDD BEAT MESSRS. NAOROJI AND ENGINEER

The biggest attendance so far seen was present for the last event of the Western India Lawn Tennis Championship yesterday, the final of the Doubles taking place, and after the third game Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon took their places. Last year's winners, Messrs Naoroji and Engineer had to defend their title against Messrs. Kidd and England, and though they were unable to do so successfully a very good game was seen with plenty of brilliant passages which made the game well worth watching. Last year it was remarked in these columns that had Kidd not been through a bad go of fever he with his present partner would probably have won, and this remark has been fully justified now. In a friendly game between the Parsi and Bombay Gymkhanas they beat the pair they now had to meet, so it was not much of a surprise that they should again be successful in spite of the fact that Kidd has again not been feeling up to the mark. In previous games the latter have had matters much their own way, but the Parsi pair had all they could do to beat the holders of 1912 in Fyzee and Chinmulgand. All have been showing very good form, England improving a good deal on his form in the Singles, his cross shots and aggressive play having not a little to do with his success in both the Doubles events, as at the net he may be relied upon to put the finishing touches on any chances he may get, whereas he has the most telling service in the Tournament. Kidd was his old cool self with very sound judgment, and if he was unable to smash when his partner would have put a return out of the question he put the ball over in a manner which made it impossible for the others to return at all dangerously, placing the ball so that they had to take it back-handed. Naoroji was not quite as brilliant as he might be, but it must be remembered that he had some very fine placing to deal with and Engineer was on many occasions very useful in spite of the fact that his returns lacked the sting of those of his opponents, and that when indulging in rallies with them he usually got the worst of it. In the first set the Bombay Gymkhana couple made a good start, and from then the others had an uphill fight of it and could never quite get on terms. The holders gave their supporters some hope in the second, but after leading at 2-1 they could do no more, and it must be admitted that they eventually lost by a substantial margin and were decisively beaten. There were many very good rallies and plenty of fine volleying, but the winners were always too strong, and have to be complimented on being the champions of Western India, and a pair who would take a deal of beating anywhere. What told in their favour was the manner in which England forced them back on the defensive and the accurate volleying of Kidd, who gave the necessary amount of steadiness to the drastic work of his partner.

Naoroji starting with the serve, he put over a double fault, Engineer missed a smash at the net and the former sending out he lost a "love" game. England then served, and a good lob by Engineer scored as well as a clever tip over by Naoroji who got well up to a good placed shot. Love-forty was called against the server, but he worked up to "deuce" and after some very nice placing by both of them winding up with a soft shot just over they took the score to 2-0. Engineer was badly down in his serve, Naoroji pulling up with a nice bit of work but a double fault settled it against him. In his service Kidd twice sent out and England found the net, an example Kidd followed and they lost the game at 3-1. Naoroji then had the satisfaction of seeing Kidd hit out twice, and with England doing the same the game was much more level than at first with 2-3. England served a wonderful number of "lets" and a good game went in his favour. With the others hitting out of court, England went to 30-0 after a very fine rally. Two of his smashes were returned but then he killed effectively and in a long bout with Engineer eventually beat him and was well ahead at 5-2. Naoroji here made a good effort and with his serve took the next easily, but England's serve settled it as he did not have a point scored against him, this being game, set.

Naoroji served in the first of the second set, England twice hitting out and the only point his side scored was a smash by Kidd. In Kidd's serve the score went to "deuce" three times before England placed cleverly and Engineer muffed badly, and the score was one-all. Engineer began well, a nice cross shot and a smash by England bringing the score to 30-all, but the former went to game and led at 2-1. England began the fourth promisingly with some really good shots and went to 40-0, but Kidd twice hitting out the score was called "deuce" Naoroji saved the game by placing well and "deuce" was called three times before the server went to game and was level at 2-all. England shewed up particularly well when Naoroji served with cross shots into the corner just over the net, and the server lost a "love" game. In Kidd's serve England missed a chance at a smash and the score was 15-30, but from here he went straight off to game and well ahead at 4-2. Engineer then lost his with Kidd showing some very sound judgment and letting shots alone which went out by inches. The last was a good game, Engineer serving and Kidd twice returning badly for England to score with one of his forcing shots. A bad stroke by Engineer brought the score to 30 all and when Kidd's places were returned he put the ball cleverly into the corner, England finishing it with a shot which could not be returned. He thus went to game, set and match with four successive games.

Score:—

Messrs. England and Kidd beat Messrs. J. Naoroji and Engineer, 6-4, 6-2.

An exhibition game was then played between Fyzee and Naoroji and Rangarao and Chinmulgand, the latter having won the previous night. This time there was only time for one set, the latter going off with the first two games. Fyzee and Naoroji then went right off to 5-2, lost the next two games and went to set at 6-4.

Before the presentation of the prizes, Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson made a short speech in which he said that he was glad to see that the Championships had been even more of a success than last year, with more entries and a very large number of spectators. In the Singles there have been six more competitors, Mysore and Bangalore being represented as well as entries from the Japanese Gymkhana, and Dr. Fyzee has to be complemented on winning this for the second time. There have been the same number as before in the Doubles, but they have been more diverse, entries coming from the places mentioned as well as Sholapur. Here Messrs. England and Kidd had to be congratulated, and it is satisfactory to note that the promoters, the Bombay Gymkhana, should figure as supplying the winners of both the Doubles events, though they did not wish to monopolise all the events and were always glad to find those from other parts successful. Mr. England and Mrs. Reynolds deserve credit for their win in the Mixed Doubles, and it is satisfactory also that such good entries have been recieved for this the first year it has been included. It is to be hoped that in the future up-country competitiors will support the event. Owing to the lack of courts, the events have taken fourteen days to conclude instead of the ten originally fixed, but there are hopes that more courts will be available in future to enable them to get through quicker, which might induce competitors from the North, who are said to be of very high class, but which he thought would not be any better if as good as those we have seen here. He remarked that it was most satisfactory that T. E. Lord and Lady Willingdon should have been able to show such a keen interest as there is no doubt that this will do a great deal of good to the sport, and further more that their interest may help when the matter is brought forward for more accomodation. He then asked Lady Willingdon to present the prizes, and this was followed by three cheers for Their Excellencies as well as an extra one for Lady Willingdon. One is glad to note that Sir Dorab Tata has intimated his intention of presenting a Challenge Cup for the Mixed Doubles, and the winners of this year will have their names inscribed on it as a start.

After Mr. Nicholson's speech one is left with but little to say, beyond reciprocating his remarks that the affair has been a great success, and that the Bombay Gymkhana have to be thanked for all they have done for the public benefit. Mr. Cooke deserved credit for the amount of trying work he has had to do and the success he has achieved. It has been by no means an easy task, and others worthy of mention are those who have volunteered for the umpiring, amongst whom may be mentioned Major Preston, Messrs. M. F. Nicholson and Capt James as well as the Hon. Secretary himself. If next year is to be as satisfactory all round as this one has been there can be nothing to complain of.

DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Pandit and N. Naoroji beat Kanga and Mulla, England and Kidd beat Bagshawe and Barrachelough, Karanje and Chawan beat Calvocoressi and Hogg, Bottlewalla and Mehta beat Wable and Shivgaokar, Nicholson and James beat Skipwith and Boyes, Fyzee and Chinmulgand beat Clayton and Sherbrooke, Mudaliar and Naidu beat Yamamasu and Nakashima, J. Naoroji and Engineer beat Portlock and Frye.

SECOND ROUND.

England and Kidd beat Pandit and N. Naoroji, Karanji and Chawan beat Battlewalla and Mehta, J. Naoroji and Engineer beat Mudaliar and Naidu, Fyzee and Chinmulgand beat Nicholson and James.

SEMI-FINALS.

England and Kidd beat Karanje and Chawan, Naoroji and Engineer beat Fyzee and Chinmulgand.

FINAL.

England and Kidd beat Naoroji and Engineer.

ROWING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA REGATTA.

Steady progress has been made with the Club Fours and the Junior Sculls since Sunday, when the preliminary heats were started. The water remains about the same as on the first day, but the tide being a low one it is rather hard to get beats out for practice. As the more important events come along for decision there is no doubt that a greater interest will be taken on the part of spectators.

Very little was done on Monday, when the Mixed Double Sculls fell through, and Orchard, McCann and Schmidt rowed over in the Senior Sculls of half a mile.

Tuesday was more busy, and some quite good rowing was seen with one very close finish. In the Junior Sculls, Taylor was unfortunate enough to lose a heap of ground by going a long way out of his course, which left Lischka with an easy win of half a dozen lengths. Two heats of the Club. Fours were then rowed off, previous winners in Mc. I Kemp's and Orchard's, crews meeting. This proved to be a great race, as when it was possible to judge, with the boats coming towards one end on, Orchard's crew were leading by about a length. Then Kemp quickened his stroke, and with the others pulling well together they made a great spurt, caught the others near the flags and Faith's crew who had drawn Byes in the first round, then went out, but this was, by no means, as exciting as the latter had their opponents well beaten and won by about four lengths. Scott rowed over in the Junior Sculls as Simmonds had not turned up to row the course when drawing a Bye.

Results:—

JUNIOR SCULLS.

(½ Mile) Semi-finals.

F. Lischka beat W. S. Taylor.

A. B. Scott rowed over.

CLUB FOURS.

(½ Mile) Semi-finals.

No. 1. Gymkhana Crew beat Bombay Bank's Crew.

Gymkhana Crew.—R. E. Wilson, J. S. McCann, H. Agerup, K. Mc I Kemp (Stroke), B. C. Rowlandson (Cox).

Bombay Banks.—A. B. Scott, J. Reid, H. J. Dibbs, W. J. Orchard, (Stroke), H. St. Paul, (Cox).

LATEST RECRUIT TO THE HOWITT-PHILLPS COMPANY.

Mr. Charles Reith.

Mr. Charles Reith joined the Howitt-Phillips Company in Bombay, having come out from England especially to play juvenile parts. He took the part of Charlie in "Those Terrible Twins," and Barondi in "Bella Donna." He will get his first really big chance next week in "Diplomacy," in which he is to play the part created by Sir J. Forbes Robertson.

Mr. Reith started his career as an actor in Sir Herbert Tree's Company, and has played many parts in theatres in the West End of London, having been associated with, amongst others, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Henry Neville, and other actors of the old school. He has come out here to "finish off," prior to going Home to go into management himself, being of opinion that a good tour abroad is invaluable to any actor who intends afterwards to run his own company.

Two of his most successful parts at Home were John Storm in "The Christian" and Pete in "The Manxman" in Mr. Hall Caine's own Company. He has played in musical comedy, but prefers more serious work, and is pleased to have joined the Howitt Company because there is such an enormous repertoire, and opportunities for playing so many different parts.

No. 6. Gymkhana Crew beat B. B. and C. I. Railway Crew.

Gymkhana Crew.—H. L. Cass, R. L. Barrow, A. L. Bennett, N. W. Faith, (Stroke), G. A. P. Webster, (Cox).

B. B. and C. I. Crew.—W. Mowbray, G. L. Remington, J. H. Sievwright, F. G. Arnold, (Stroke), N. Lincoln, (Cox).

Yesterday two events were rowed off, and both were won with comparative ease. The Senior events and the Challenge Fours will take place in the latter part, and those should be of great interest.

In the first event yesterday, Kemp's and Faith's crews met in the final of the Club Fours, both Gymkhana fours, and the former won fairly decisively all the way, finishing three lengths to the good.

The other was the final of the Junior Sculls, in which Scott met Lischka and beat him by three lengths. The winner showed the better form, but the latter lost ground by losing direction near the winning post.

Results:—

CLUB FOURS (½ mile Final).

No. 1 beat No. 6, Gymkhana Crews.

No. 1.

R. E. Wilson.
J. S. McCann.
H. Agerup.
K. Mc I. Kemp (Str.).
B. C. Rowlands (Cox.)

No. 6.

H. L. Cass.
R. L. Barrow.
A. L. Bennet.
N. W. Faith (Str.).
G. A. P. Webster (Cox.)

CLUB FOURS (½ mile) Final.

A. B. Scott beat F. Lischka.

To-day the heats of the Senior Pair Oars and Senior Sculls will be rowed, starting at 4-30 p.m.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

MACHINE GUN COMPETITIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 11.

The shooting on the Wanowrie rifle range was exceptionally good to-day. In the morning the maxim gun competitions were decided. The teams had to get quickly into position, pick up the range and fire. The team in column route was directed to the firing points and remained under cover. The officer was then called up, shown the target, and given his scheme. The Sherwood Foresters started well and were shooting very well until the time their maxim gun jammed. The second team of the 12th Pioneers had a long lead but were beaten at length by the 117th Maharattas.

Match 3 attracted a large number of keen competitors, both British and Indian, and much interest was evinced in the slow firing at 600 yards. The target was exposed for twenty-seconds, one shot only being fired. At each exposure competitors fired in pairs, each competitor firing alternately to enable him to note the position of the shot.

The following are the scores:—

Match 23—Machine Gun, Class A—2nd Dorsets No. 1 team, 56 points; 2nd Norfolks, 45 points; 1st Oxford and Bucks 31 points; 1st Sherwood Foresters nil; 2nd Dorsets, No. 2 team nil.

Match 23,—Machine Gun Class 6—117th Mahrattas 59 points; 12th Pioneers, 2nd team 55 points; 12th Pioneers 1st team 51 points; 20th D. C. O. Infantry 1st team 45 points; 20th D. C. O. Infantry 2nd team 40 points; 105th Mahrattas 10 points; 117th Mahrattas 2nd team 2 points.

Match 3,—Class A Pte Campbell, Cameron Highlanders, 26 points Rs. 39; L. C. Stewart, Cameron Highlanders, 26 points Rs. 39; L. C. Barter, Norfolks 25 points, Rs. 21-8; Pte Woodward Sherwoods 25 points Rs. 21-8; Colour Sergeant Neemuchwalla, Poona Volunteers, scored well but was disqualified for having used his wind gauge.

HOME SAILINGS.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Calcutta, Commander A. J. Elliott, will sail hence for Port Said, Marseilles and Liverpool on the 12th instant.

Medical examination of passengers will take place at the Ballard Pier at 2 p.m. sharp on the 12th instant. All baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 11 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The following is the list of passengers:—

Bombay to Port Said:—Woodburne, Rev and Mrs. A. S. and infant.

Karachi to Marseilles:—Ashford, Mr. and Mrs. J; Kyprianidi, Mr. and Mrs; Vander Kiste, Capt. F. W.

Karachi to London via Marseilles:—Bircham, Capt. R.; Black, Lt-Col. and Mrs. W. C.; Fitzgerald, Mrs.; Hamilton, Mrs. W. S. and child; Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. and child; Penny, Mr. C. H.; Preston, Capt. and Mrs. P. H.; Ryves, Mrs. C. H.; Tidmarsh, Capt. R. M.

Karachi to Liverpool:—Aitken, Miss A. G.; Cooper, Mrs. C. H.; Enderby, Mrs.; Fox, Miss and Capt. Young's infant; Farran, Mrs. F. G. and infant; Lynch, Capt. C. H. J.; Mills, Lieut. G. D.; Nicolas, Capt. and Mrs. R.; Pilcher, Miss; Purvis, Mrs. E. Hume and two children; Purvis, Miss Hume; Ravenhill, Major C.; Thomson, Lt-Col. and Mrs. Powney; Thomson, Miss Powney; Wilson, Mr. G. W.

Bombay to Marseilles:—Capel Cure, Mrs.; Nevison, Mrs., child and nurse; Reid, The Hon'ble Sir Arthur and Lady; Ricketts, Major and Mrs. P. E.

Bombay to London via Marseilles:—Allen, Mrs., two children, infant and nurse; Ashwin, Mr. C.; Beadon, The Hon. Mr. Justice G. C.; Brockman, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Drake, infant and nurse; Brooke, Lt. and Mrs. A.; Buchanan, Lt. K. G.; Clarke, Capt. R.; Currie, Mrs. C. E.; Currie, Miss; Davis, Mrs. W. S., two children and governess; Dennys, Lt. H. E.; Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. T. and infant; Hughes, Miss L. K.; Kemp, Lt. G. C.; Laing, Capt. S. Van B.; Mac Alister, Rev., Mrs. and infant; Palin, Mrs. F.; Paton, Mr. R.; Shirley, Lt. S. R.; Sparling, Lt. N. C.; Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. and child; Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. D. and infant.

Bombay to Liverpool:—Barlow, Mr. H. C.; Barlow, Miss E. M.; Burn, Mrs. R., two children, infant, nurse and governess; Bury, Miss P. H.; Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. E.; Clarke, Mrs. R. P., nurse, two children and infant; Chambers, Miss D. E.; Douglas, Mrs. R. B. and infant; Duxbury, Mr. and Mrs.; Fairservice, Mr.; Hume Greenfield, Major; Harrop, Mrs. and infant; Hegley, Mrs. M. L.; Hagberg, Rev. P. and Mrs. and infant; Hagberg, two Misses; Hagberg, Master; Hagberg, Mr. C.; Kersey, Mrs. and infant; Lawson, Mrs. G. F. and child; Meikle, Miss B.; Merritt, Mr.; McEven, Capt., Mrs., child and infant; Morgan, Mrs. N. A.; Markland, Mr. F. J. C.; McCullagh, Mr. and Mrs. T. E.; McDougall, Mr.; Ninnis, Mrs.; New, Mr.; Pratt, Rev. J. W.; Pratt, two Misses; Randall, Mrs. J.; Robertson, Mrs., three children, infant and nurse; Rudd, Mrs. T. W.; Ricketts's, Mrs., nurse and two children; Rush, Capt. J.; Taylor, Miss H.; Tresilian, Miss; Walker, Mrs. J.; Walker, two Misses; Willcocks, Lt-Col. A. J.; Ward, Mr; White, Mrs. and infant; Whyte, Miss N.

List of passengers per s. s. Salsette sailing on 14th March, 1914, connecting at Aden with the s. s. Marmora:—

Due Marseilles, 27th March, 1914.
Due Plymouth, 2nd April, 1914.
Due London, 3rd April, 1914.

Anderson, Capt A C; Atherton-West, Mr; Aune, Mr E; Berens, Mrs Richard; Brand, Mr F G H; Brison, Miss; Brison, Miss S; Britton, Mr S S; Brown, Lt-Col W H; Butler, Mr J G; Champion, Capt J F; Christison, Mr G W; Clare, Mr P; Coleman, Mrs J. M; Cooke, Miss; Cooke, Rev W B; Davidson-Houston, Mrs; De Behr, Baron; Demetriadi, Mr Cleon; Eichholz, Mr; Flavin, Mr W K; Fuller, Mr Denman; Griffiths, Mr W P; Gutman, Mr A W; Hambleton, Miss; Heckle, Mr J H; Henderson, Mr D S; Henderson, Maj A F; Impey, CIE, Lt-Col L; Impey, Mr E; Impey, Miss; Islington, PC, KCMG, DSO, The Rt Hon'ble Lord; Jackson, The Hon Mr A D; Johnstone, Mr K A; Lamping, Mr F; Macdonald, Mr D; Martin; Mackendrick, Mrs J; McNamara, Mrs; Mignon, Mr E; Morrison, Mr J; Mosse, Miss; Muir, Mr Ramsay; Muspratt Williams, Mrs; Neville, Mr E H and Mrs; Nicholas, Major; Noyes, Capt C D; Paul, Miss M; Priestley Foster, Mr J; Priestley Foster, Mrs and nurse; Ramsden, Mr G; Seeley, Mr A; Serecold, Mr; Simpson, Dr F; Simpson, Mrs and infant; Skinner, Capt; Sly, CSI, Mr F G; Sommer, Mr E C; Staffard, Mr T C; Talbot, Miss B; Tarrant, Mr F A; Tidwell, Col and Mrs; Tilney, Mrs and maid; Tolkovsky, Mr P; Townend, Mr T; Turnbull, Capt B; Turner, Major A S; Vaureemen, Maj G R and Mrs; Yapp, Mr G W E; Barham, The Venble Archdeacon C M and Mrs; Gross, Mr A J; Woolacott, Mr J E; Coad, Mrs and two infants; Hampden, Mr H; Bolitho, Capt B W; Robinson, Dr F; Galbraith, Capt E D and Mrs.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."

TWO AND A HALF HOURS OF RIOTOUS FUN.

"Why Smith Left Home," an American farcical comedy that achieved considerable success in London a few years ago, provided two hours and a half of riotous fun at the Opera House last night. It is the sort of piece that is certain of success anywhere, —a full-blooded farce in which all the traditional complications and situations which have done duty in such pieces for years are crowded in quick succession. There is the newly married couple, the husband of which unwittingly gets into trouble with the designing and attractive parlourmaid; the elderly and severe female,—in this case the wife's aunt,—with a husband who would be gay,—and is, whenever his wife's eye is not on him; the bony spinster who is waiting to throw herself into anyone's arms with the least encouragement; the foreign count, whose broken English provides much of the fun of the piece, and a red-haired, strong-minded cook. The young husband enters into a plot with the cook to shorten the visit of the severe aunt by driving her away with bad cooking, and this provides the main theme of the piece. But there are all sorts of other complications of course. The maid puts on her mistress's dress and the husband coming in, and seeing only her back view, thinks it is his wife and kisses her at the moment that all the other characters enter the room. The wife herself falls into equally compromising situations, and old General Billetdoux, the husband of the severe aunt is continually caught making love to the maid, and is finally trapped into a flirtation with his own wife (in a domino), under the impression that it is the maid. The count makes the horrible mistake of supposing that the attractive Mrs Smith is Miss Smith, who is the bony spinster; and other characters rush in and out of the piece, more or less inconsequently, filling up the odd gaps. It is all the most fearful rot, but, if it is taken in the right mood it is very enjoyable and last night's audience were evidently in the exact humour for it, judging by the continuous roars of laughter and the rounds of applause at the fall of the curtain.

Mr. Howitt played Smith, and was quietly effective as usual. Mr. Kellaway made quite a triumph of his representation of the part of General Billetdoux. Mr. Carl Lawson's performances of Count Von Guggenheim was also very clever. Of the ladies the chief honours belonged to Miss Stanbridge as the Trade Union Cook, Miss Godart as the severe aunt and Miss Venn Lancaster as the bony spinster. Miss Doris Phillips and Miss Ada Edney, whose business was to look nice rather than be funny, did what was required of them delightfully, and other parts were adequately played by Mr. Cyril Rawdon, Mr. Charles Reath, and Miss Anice Crossley.

To-night "Why Smith Left Home" will be played again.

HUMAN FROGS AT LA SCALA.

A very novel and original act is to be presented at the above theatre, to-morrow by De Marlo and Lody, two artistes who have just completed 80 consecutive weeks' engagement with the Richards Theatres' Circuit, Australia, and the African Trust Circuit. The advance press cuttings of De Marlo describe him as one of the wonders of the century and in their act—The Frogs' Paradise—it is really impossible to imagine that they are human beings and that they are well termed the Human Frogs. They are presenting an act—in three most gorgeous scenes. Their business consists in some most marvellous acrobatic, trapese and balancing feats, and it will certainly be a revelation for Bombay to see such talented artistes as these. But this is only a feeler, as it were, as to what is to follow, for, shortly the new arrangements that the management have made with Mr. Bandmann's Eastern Variety Circuit and Harry Richards' Theatres Co., Ltd., Australia, will come into being. Leading artistes from all parts of the world are being booked up, so shortly we shall be able to compare on most favourable lines, La Scala and the Jusli and Hippodrome, London. The first programme will contain four artistes from the latter. We are given to understand that a scientific institution in Paris has paid £5,000 for the body of De Marlo when he dies. Another artiste who is well-known on the Continent will also appear on Friday, La Belle Tamara, a grand opera vocalist, and will give selections from several well-known grand operas. The plan of the theatre is at Rose and Co., where seats can now be booked and the Management deserve every encouragement from the theatre-going public for catering such excellent and novel variety entertainments.

TECHNICAL STUDENTS' SUCCESS.

The undermentioned students of the International Correspondence Schools of London have been awarded Diplomas for satisfactorily passing in the Courses mentioned against their names:—

G. E. Misso, Electric Lighting and Railways; G. H. Maunder, Milling; A. D. Gupta, Complete Cotton; M. M. Makoojina, Complete Textile Designing; L. D. Phull, Civil Engineering; B. R. Sharma, Civil Engineering; C. H. Stephens, General Farming; R. A. Koodalkar, Gas Power Operating (Motor Car Division); and Bombr. G. Answer, R. A., Chauffeurs'.

FOOTBALL IN LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 11.

In the Murray football tournament yesterday the 9th Brigade R.F.A., who met the Seaforth Highlanders, scored two goals in the first half. Subsequently the Seaforths equalised and continuing on the offensive scored another goal winning a good game by three to two.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Corporations' Dinner to the Governor.
Lady Willingdon visits the Leper Asylum, Matunga, 6 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 4-30 p.m.
Seamen's Rest Committee, Annual Meeting, 6-15 p.m.
"Why Smith Left Home," Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Municipal Standing Committee, 5 p.m.
Lady Willingdon visits Dr. Massina's Hospital, 11-45 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 2-30 p.m.
Elphinstone College Sports, First Day, 5-30 p.m.
"A Country Mouse," Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 14.

Elphinstone College Sports, Their Excellencies to attend.
Their Excellencies dine with the Commandore and Sailing Committee of the Yacht Club, 8-30 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 2-30 p.m.
"When Knights Were Bold," Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition Town Hall, from 8-30 a. m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

March 11.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

112 Skill at Arms Examination.—Wednesday 11th instant. The Annual Skill at Arms Examination will be held at Head Quarters at 7 p.m.

117 Parade.—Thursday 12th March 1914; Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at Head Quarters at 7 p.m.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

119 Defence Light Manning.—The E. E. Company will Parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 16th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.
On Sunday 15th instant there will be Class firing on the G. I. P. R. Range at Ghat Kopar.
Trains leave Victoria Terminus 8-5 a.m., 8-25 a.m., 8-50 a.m., 10-3 a.m., 10-25 a.m. & 11 a.m.
Rifles will be issued on the Range.
All Members who have not completed their Class firing are requested to attend.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Mar. 12.

218.—Musketry. Range detail for the week ending Sunday the 15th instant.
Friday, 13th morning "L" Co. Afternoon "I" Co.
Saturday, 14th Cadets Marching Competition.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus, morning 6-15 a.m., afternoon 1-5 p.m.

219.—Arms. All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

220.—Prize Distribution. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 27th instant at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time).

221.—Medals. Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

222.—Roll Books.—All Company Drill Roll Books to be returned to Head-Quarters immediately.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March—"Steadfast and True" ..... Peike.
Overture—"Morning, Noon and Night" ..... Suppe.
Valse—"Songe d'Automne" ..... Joyce.
Ballet Music from "William Tell" ... Rossini.
Humoreske—"Op. 101 No. 7" ..... Dvorak.
Selection—"Gaiety Echoes" ..... Monckton.
Galop—"John Peel" ..... Hunt.

A CENTENARIAN RUN OVER.

A Mahomedan centenarian, Khedoo Abdul Gani, succumbed on Wednesday morning at the J. J. Hospital to injuries received on Tuesday evening when a victoria in Stable Street knocked him down and ran over him. He received several injuries, the gharry driving away after the mishap.

PLAGUE IN THE CITY.

Twelve attacks and twelve deaths from plague were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Wednesday. The attacks were reported as follows: Byculla 2, Mahalaxmi 2, Dongri 1, Dhobitalao 1, Fanaswadi 1, Mazagon 1, Second Nagpada 1, Parel 1, Mahim 1, and Worli 1. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 116, as compared with 91 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 110 in 1912.

RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

His Excellency the Governor has convened a meeting of leading citizens in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall (Convocation Hall) of the Bombay University on Wednesday, the 18th March, 1914, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for the formation of a Bombay Released Prisoners' Aid Society. His Excellency will address the meeting, and the following resolutions will be moved:—

First Resolution.—"That it is desirable to form a Bombay Released Prisoners' Aid Society."

Second Resolution.—"That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be formed with power to add to their number, and to appoint sub-committees for the purpose of taking all measures necessary to organize such a society, and to collect subscriptions in aid thereof: also to apply to the Government of Bombay, the Municipal Corporation, and all other bodies and employers of labour for their assistance and co-operation."

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

"A WONDERFUL ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

An employer writes to the Manager of "The Bombay Chronicle":—

In reply to the advertisement to fill a vacancy in my office, which I inserted in "The Bombay Chronicle," I received such a mass of replies that I was unable to deal with them. There must have been some hundreds in the course of 48 hours. I have never before secured an employee so quickly through advertising. I regard your paper as a wonderful advertising medium and a valuable acquisition to Western India.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

LOWE.—Feb. 21st, at St. Mark's Road, Bangalore, the wife of Captain W. Cecil Lowe, A.V.C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DUNBAR—RUCHTI.—At Fategarh, Feb. 23rd, by the Rev George Cooke McPherson, Chaplain H. L. I., George Dunbar, to Lena B. Ruchti, both of the American Presbyterian Mission.

DEATH.

GOUR.—At Saugor, Feb. 22nd, Dr. A. S. Gour, Bar-at-Law.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 12, 1914.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE BUDGET.

We pointed out in a previous article on the Indian Budget how expenditure has been allowed to outstrip revenue at a pace which no Chancellor of the Exchequer with an economic conscience would tolerate. We dare say Sir William Meyer, with his comprehensive grasp and experience of handling the figures of a budget in the Financial Department, is fully aware of the fact. It should be his special aim to eradicate this grave defect in the finances of the Empire, which has been tacitly allowed to continue for so many years. As we pointed out, while the growth of the revenue was only 0.91 per cent. in 1914-15, compared with the revenue recorded in the revised estimates of 1913-14, the increase of expenditure was 3.93 per cent.,—fully four and a quarter times as much! This is the outstanding broad feature of Imperial and Provincial revenue combined as presented to the public. But we took pains to point out further how Provincial finance had outrun itself to an alarming degree. While the growth of Provincial revenue will be 0.42 per cent. compared with the figure of revised estimates or the current year, the increase in expenditure for 1914-15 will be greater by 8.2 per cent! In other words, the growth of Provincial expenditure will be twenty times greater than that of revenue for the coming official year! That demands not only a searching scrutiny but a tight and unrelaxing control over the finances of the Provinces. It is much to be wished that in the future speech of the Finance Minister on the condition of Imperial and Provincial finance an intelligently prepared comparative table will be exhibited, showing distinctly the principal figures of revenue and expenditure of each province for a budgetary year and those of the three years immediately preceding. Public attention would then be attracted to those anomalies in Provincial finance, which must lead to legitimate public criticism for the purpose of provincial economy. Meanwhile it will be useful to show where are those large increases under the principal heads of expenditure in the total budget of the Empire, Imperial and Provincial combined. It is an analysis from the figures as exhibited in the table appended to paragraph 28 of the Financial statement:—

IN MILLION £.

	Revised Estimates 1913-14	Budget 1914-15	Increase	Per Centage of Increase.
Military Service ...	21.399	21.886	0.487	2.27
Interest Public Debt.	9.313	9.575	0.262	2.81
Land Revenue ...	3.984	4,183	0,199	4,99
Forest	1.176	1.348	0.172	4.62
Police	4.866	5,203	0,337	6.92
Education	3.242	4.000	0.758	23.31
Medical	1.578	1.885	0.507	36.79
Civil Works ...	7.046	7.455	0.409	5.82

It will be noticed that the largest percentage of increase is in Education and Medical which may more generically be called Sanitation. As we previously observed, whatever expenditure the Imperial Government can provide under these two heads from year to year will not be deemed too much, having regard to the lamentable starving under these two heads prior to the welcome advent the present Viceroy whose sympathy has been towards greater and speedier progress in the education of the masses and sanitation. Bearing in mind the colossal illiteracy still prevailing among the teeming millions who eke out a subsistence on a bare living wage and famish during years of scarcity or famine, and the appalling condition of sanitation showing a death-rate, ranging, according to the most correct scientific calculation of Mr. Acland, of the mean population in 1910-11, from 40.5 in the Punjab to 46.7 in Bengal no one can deny the reasonableness of a still larger expenditure on education and sanitation than the amount estimated in the coming year's budget. No expenditure is more beneficial to the masses, socially and economically, intellectually and politically, than that under, these two heads. Properly considered, they are much more reproductive than railways or irrigation. They are even a better premium for greater political security, contentment, and enlightenment than the millions spent on the military services. Expenditure which may be incurred in reducing the terrible mortality is the most highly reproductive. The saving of adult, and even more, infant life needs no special advocacy. It is manifest. It is recognised by all the great States of the West. The growth of population is now admitted to be the most valuable asset of a people, which induces economic prosperity. It is, therefore, the obvious duty of a beneficient Government to spend larger and larger sums of money on education and sanitation. The moral reproductive capacity is immeasurable and it is on this kind of reproductivity that a State like that of India should not only bestow its greater attention, but the largest amount of its revenue consistent with other State requirements. Education and the boon of prolonged life, with its hundred social and economic consequences, which may be conferred by improved sanitation, are an asset the permanent utility of which cannot be overestimated No Indian should therefore complain of any larger expenditure on education and sanitation which the Government may incur in future.

THE EPIRUS PROBLEM.

The proposal of the Triple Alliance of "a slight modification" in the Epirus frontier in favour of Greece and its readiness, as reported by Reuter, "to use its influence to secure equality of religion and language throughout Albania and to bring before the Prince of Wied other Greek wishes, including the employment of Epirotes in the Gendarmerie," combined with M. Venizelos' passionate appeal in the Greek Chamber to accept a "terrible sacrifice" clearly indicate that the solution of the Epirus problem is by no means a light task. We have on several occasions discussed the situation with regard to Greek claims in Epirus and showed that they were based more on sentiment than on any serious grounds. So far as the Epirotes themselves are concerned, it is necessary to bear in mind that, although there is a considerable Greek-speaking population, including many Mahomedan Albanians in that, region, they must be distinguished from genuine Greeks of Iannina, Reveza and the extreme south, whose numbers, according to the latest calculation, do not exceed 150,000. It is a question whether the whole of this population are opposed to Epirus forming a part of the new Albania, as they have hitherto formed a part of Albania under the Turks, but a considerable number of Greeks have succeeded in engineering an agitation against annexation as decided by the Powers, and have even set up an autonomous Government of their own in opposition not only to the powers, but to the express decision of the Greek Government to whom they pretend allegiance. The Epirotes are, therefore, apparently bent upon making trouble and are determined to oppose the evacuation of the Greek troops, which, however unwilling and tardy, actually commenced a short time ago. Of course, Greece is bound to withdraw her troops, according to her undertaking, but the Epirus question has not unnaturally inflamed public opinion in Athens which has been worked up by a Press which sees in the merging of Epirus into Albania an attack upon Greek nationality and the Orthodox Church. There is no doubt that the Epirotes are prepared to go very far, with or without Greek support or sympathy but whether they will be able to resist the pressure which is certain to be brought upon them almost immediately by the Prince of Wied is exceedingly doubtful. A writer in "The Asiatic Review," M. C. P. Casanges, declares they are "prepared to repulse aggression from whatever quarter it may come." This, of course, is an idle boast. The writer, however, gives a reason which has influenced the Epirotes in their rebellion against the Powers which is curious as well as interesting.

Indeed for Greece to abandon the Epirotes to their faith now, after the energetic stand they have taken in opposing annexation to Albania, would expose them to fearful reprisals. Albania has just graduated from the Turkish school of politics and government. The Turkish method for paying off old scores to political suspects has been exile, confiscation, imprisonment. An amnesty, no matter though it be granted through an International treaty, could not protect them—there would always be exemptions. The Albanian method will be simpler. In the state of anarchy the whole process of law will be dispensed with.

The Epirotes to be safe, says M. Casanges, would have to take to flight, and he suggests that the assent to a prolongation of the Greek occupation accorded to M. Venizelos may have been due to his indicating the possibility of the occurrence of such a state of affairs.

CHINA'S FUTURE.

Those who have followed the course of recent events in China, and have, in consequence, realised the existence and force of some of the currents and cross-currents of Chinese politics, are not likely, we fear, to share Mr. Chen-Chin-Tao's optimistic views, as reported by Reuter, with regard to the financial future of his country. It is almost impossible at first sight to distinguish these various currents, and still more difficult to discern, when these have been distinguished, the general trend and definite flow of the political stream. There are parties without number, and new ones are founded every week; and policies are even more numerous than parties. Mr. Chen-Chin-Tao, who is now in England on a financial mission, was, of course, too astute not to compliment England, who has invested nearly four hundred millions in the country, on the assistance rendered to China, but, with true diplomatic subtlety, he left the door wide open for "the aid of all friendly nations to set her house in order." Recent telegrams have made it clear that, owing to the activities of Continental financiers, Britain has been losing ground inch by inch, and the fact is daily growing more patent that China is being gradually sold up and that a general scramble is going on. This movement of spoliation or exploitation boldly came into the open last year with the Five-Power Loan of twenty-five million sterling, secured on the salt gabelle, with a currency of forty years, amortisation beginning in 1920. This, of course, was a loan to the Government to enable it to pay its way and carry on the work of administration, and, in the game of international politics, may be held to have been given to China without any particularly sinister ulterior motives; and even if the existence of ulterior motives be admitted, China, in the position of a debtor, has been forced to go on pretending belief in the good faith of her creditors. But the disposition to "grab" on the part of private syndicates or exploiters stands on a far lower plane. The latest instance, according to the Pekin correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," is the secret signing at Shanghai of a sensational contract between the Chinese Directors and a powerful Japanese syndicate, mortgaging completely for two-and-a-half millions the value of the Tayeb iron ore mines and allied concerns near Hankow. The same correspondent refers to the contraction of a wholly unauthorised loan of twenty million francs arranged through a Brussels bank and states that the Standard Ore Co. has acquired control of all the oil and iron ore rights in shares. Again, the "Anglo-American Far Eastern Review," in an unusually lengthy article, shows, with the aid of maps, that every recent railway agreement is a triumph for Russo-Franco-Belgian schemes to the entire subversion of British interests, through the manoeuvres of the official banking group, the article also giving precise reasons why British engineers and manufacturers are debarred from competition. We do not think Sir Walter Langley could have read the article we refer to before making his sanguine pronouncement on the possibilities of the British engineering trade in China.

DAY BY DAY.

The Viceroy's Visit.

Invitations have been issued by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. to a Dinner Party to meet the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge on Friday the 20th inst. On the same day there will be an afternoon Reception at Government House, at which Their Excellencies will also be present.

The New Under-Secretary.

It is of interest to learn that, though Mr. Roberts, the new Under-Secretary for India, has never been to India, he has a brother, Capt. E. A. Roberts, I.M.S., at present stationed in Coonoor. According to "The Madras Mail," which gives the piece of information, "he had six uncles all of whom held appointments either in the Army or in some branch of public work in India."

"The Times" at a Penny.

The announcement that the price of "The Times" is to be further reduced to one penny, thus coming into line with the "Daily Telegraph," the "Morning Post" and "The Standard," together with the reason advanced for the change are somewhat ominous. It is the first time on record, we imagine, that an important journal,—a journal of such great standing as "The Times,"—has advanced the "grave political situation" as a reason for reducing its price. We fear the reason must looked for in another direction. "The Times" is no doubt, a marvellous two-penny-worth, as it was also previously a marvellous three-penny worth. But then the "Daily Telegraph" is a marvellous penny-worth, and "The Times," no doubt, finds itself unable to make a successful bid for popularity with so many close rivals at a cheaper price. Formerly "The Times" was indispensable to the publicist, the politician or any one who wanted to keep himself completely *au courant* with the affairs of the day and to gain a knowledge of foreign affairs which could not be obtained in the same degree elsewhere. That is a character it has largely lost under the Harmsworth regime. The appeal has been to the crowd rather than to the intellectuals, but apparently one cannot appeal to the crowd successfully a two pence any more than at three pence. It remains to be seen how far "The Times" will be able to hold its position as a penny paper, but we are afraid its days of intellectual supremacy are over.

Russia's Preparations.

Though the press agitation in Germany against Russia is likely to end in smoke, the Russian Government has for some time been silently preparing for eventualities in Europe or Asia. Nobody knows outside of Russia what has really been accomplished, writes "The Statist." But the belief is very general that the Russian Army and the Russian Navy are becoming really formidable. Not less important from the international point of view, Russia is being opened up by means of railways in every direction. A loan for 26½ millions sterling was issued the other day in Paris to enable seven Russian railway companies to extend their net-works. The State itself is extending its network; and, no doubt, other issues will be made by-and-by. All this means that whenever Russia makes up her mind for war she will be able to mobilise very much more quickly than she has been able hitherto; and, therefore, that, whether the conflict is to be waged in Europe or in Asia, she will be able to hurl against an antagonista force vastly greater than she could hurl in the past.

The Doyen of the British Army.

General W. H. Bradford, the doyen of the British Army, has just celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday. He was born a few months before Waterloo, and his childish playmates included Napoleon's son, the Duc de Reichstadt, the little "King of Rome" and Prince Miguel of Braganza. This was at Vienna, where his father was chaplain at the British Embassy to Lord Castlereagh. The veteran general got his first commission eighty-one years ago, when Queen Victoria was fourteen, and he has been Colonel of the Royal Irish Rifles, his old regiment, since May 1886. General Bradford, who lives at Bournemouth, is a really extraordinary "link with the past." He has lived in the reigns of six sovereigns, and in addition to having sat on the knees of Napoleon's father-in-law, had an unceremonious introduction to the Prince Consort. This occurred at a Slough hotel, where a distinguished-looking and pleasant spoken young German had stopped to make himself presentable before proceeding to Windsor to receive the matrimonial proposals of the youthful Queen Victoria.

Mr. Buxton in Parliament.

The "Westminster Gazette" points out, in experience of the House of Commons Mr. Buxton, the Governor-General designate of South Africa, was really the veteran of the present Cabinet, for he entered Parliament in 1883—the same year as Lord Morley, who went to the House of Lord in 1908. Mr. Buxton began his Parliamentary career three years before Mr. Asquith was first elected, and two years before Lord Haldane and Sir Edward Grey entered the House. Mr. Buxton represented Peterborough for the first two years of his Parliamentary life, and he also contested Croydon before he began his long association with Poplar. His experience and tact in dealing with industrial disputes make his appointment to South Africa at the present time very opportune.

Some Cabinet Statistics.

The "Westminster" also points out that with the appointment of Mr. Harcourt to a Cabinet Office the number of Ministers who have served in the Cabinets of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith reaches thirty-three, no large number when it is considered that the modern Cabinet contains twenty members, and that more than eight years have passed since the Liberals returned to power. Death has accounted for some of the changes, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Wolverhampton, and Lord Ripon having passed away. Several ex-Cabinet Ministers have passed to the service of the Dominions, including Lord Bryce, Lord Gladstone, Lord Pentland, and now Mr. Buxton, while Sir Rufus Isaacs has gone to the Bench. There has, however, been a good deal of diversity in the tenure of the various offices, and in that to which Mr. Masterman succeeds he has had no fewer than five predecessors—Lord Wolverhampton, Lord Fitzmaurice, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Hobhouse. The promotion of Mr. Burns leaves only one office unchanged since 1905—that of Foreign Secretary; but the Prime Ministership, the Exchequer, the War Office, the Lord High Chancellorship, the India Office, the Scottish Office, the Board of Agriculture, and now the Local Government Board, the Office of Works, and the Irish Office have had but two holders each. It is a rather remarkable fact in connexion with the changes in the Cabinet that, though the years continue to pass, its tendency is to grow younger on the average. Mr. Masterman has the advantage of Mr. Buxton by some twenty years, and the average age of Ministers is now between fifty-one and fifty-two, which happens to be the age of two of its most prominent members, Mr Lloyd George and Sir E. Grey.

The Holi.

The Holi or "Shimga" festival as it is more popularly known among the Hindus on the Western side of India, is with us again with all its bonfires, powder-and-water sprinkling and above all, its ribald shoutings and graceless dances,—features which continue to obtain in practically unabated popularity in spite of the diversions offered by the Holika Sammelan committees all over the country. Of course, a custom centuries old cannot be uprooted in a few years, but the efforts of reformers among Hindus nevertheless continue to be directed towards at least the elimination of the objectionable features of Holi, if not towards the abolition of the whole festival. The exact origin of this All-India festival of hoary antiquity is hardly known, though popular tradition assigns it to the demoness "Holika." It is stated that this giantess, on being vanquished by the Goddess Durga, secured as a boon from the latter, that her death should be mourned by all Hindus by the lighting of bonfires and all the objectionable practices which accompany the Holi celebration.

The Vernal Feast.

The Holi celebration, however, probably had its origin in the Spring festival of primitive humanity, which celebrated in various ways the departure of Winter and the coming of Spring. As the late Dr. Wilson wrote: "There is, both in Upper India and the Deccan, a festival in the fifth of the light half of Magha, which is no doubt the original and ancient celebration, the Vasanta Panchami, or the vernal feast of the fifth lunar day of Magha, marking the commencement of the season of Spring and corresponding, curiously enough, with the specific date fixed for the beginning of Spring in the Roman Calendar, the fifth of the Ides of February. After the Vasant Panchami, Kama, the god of love, and his bride Rati, pleasure, are to be worshipped with offerings of fruit and flowers. In general observance, however, Vishnu and Lakshmi, now take their places, as there are no temples to Kamadeva, nor indeed are the celebrations which probably once occurred at this season, very particularly observed."

LUCKNOW ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 11.

To devise measures to check the spread of tuberculosis an Anti-Tuberculosis League has been formed in Lucknow with Colonel Manifold as President and Sir James Meston as patorn.

NEW KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Mar. 11.

The Karachi Port Trust propose to raise a loan of Rs. 34,90,000 on the 30th April next.

CHOLERA AT NAGPORE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPORE, Mar. 10.

Cholera has broken out here and the rice and timber markets are closed to-day.

CALCUTTA MURDER TRIAL.

JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

JURY RETURN DIVIDED VERDICT.

CASE TO BE RETRIED.

ACCUSED REMANDED IN CUSTODY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

In the case in which Nirmal Kanta Roy was tried at the High Court Sessions on charges of having murdered C.I.D., Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose and a boy named Ananta Teli, Mr. Justice Stephen in his charge to the jury after reviewing the evidence said there was no doubt that the accused was the man who was arrested in Musjid Bari Street. If the man who shot Ananta was followed to Masjid Bari Street and arrested there, his Lordship could not suggest any way out of the conclusion that the man who was arrested was the man who killed Ananta. The defence was that the accused was robbed by Sridosad of a wrist watch, a handkerchief and other properties in Musjid Bari Street and was instantly made over to the police, and that the police immediately accepted the position and proceeded to treat the accused in the way they would have treated the man they saw in the lane had they caught him, but the accused did not make any such complaint to anybody. The kernel of the case was the pistol taken from the accused in Musjid Bari Street had he got in there. If he had got the pistol when he came into Musjid Bari Street and when he was arrested there, it was very difficult to avoid the conclusion that he was the man who shot Ananta. If he was the man who shot Ananta that raised the strong presumption that he was the party to the shooting of the inspector. Therefore, the question whether or not he had the pistol there was of very great importance. The pistol had been shown to be of a kind which was not commonly in the possession of the police authorities. No pistol ought to be in the possession of a policeman at all. If the accused got hold of an official pistol it would be a different kind of pistol to this one. This pistol was cheap and it was bad and it was effective in its mechanism if they believed the expert evidence at all.

A FANTASTIC SUPPOSITION.

Either the accused had it or the police planted it on him. Could it be supposed that he police planted it on him in Musjid Bari Street? That seemed to his Lordship to be a fantastic view. If it was not planted on him in Musjid Bari Street it was suggested that it was planted on him at the thana. The best story that could be made for planting that pistol on the accused at the thana was that it was done by or by the connivance of Inspector Mohendro. There was absolutely no evidence to support that, but let them suppose that Mohendro did such a wicked thing as to plant this pistol on the accused either when he was at the thana or as soon as Mohendro heard of his arrest. What did they get there? Mohendro had there a pistol suitable to compromise an innocent man as soon as he heard of the shooting of Ananta in the street. Mohendro went back to the thana and the accused must have arrived very soon afterwards. Mr. Walker had already been telephoned to come to the thana and he started at once on his motor cycle and was expected at any moment. In those circumstances Mohendro produced from somewhere a pistol and put it on the table ready for Mr. Walker. The thana at that time must have been very busy as they had had information about the murder of the Inspector, and people must have been going and coming. Could they really suppose, leaving aside altogether the terrible wickedness of Mohendro, that it was possible for Mohendro to get up that story against the accused in the space of time at his disposal and in the thana?

REWARDS AND THE POLICE EVIDENCE.

Referring to the rewards to the police his Lordship said that it was not for him or for the jury to say whether those rewards ought to have been given or not. There was only one point of view from which it mattered to them, and that was, did it affect the evidence in this case? That was a matter for the jury. For himself, if a man thought he was going to be rewarded, his Lordship would rather have a witness who had been rewarded than a witness who thought he might be going to be rewarded, and he would view with suspicion a witness who had anything like a pecuniary interest in the evidence he was giving. The witnesses who received the rewards had, his Lordship supposed, nothing more to look forward to. They received the rewards before they gave their evidence and at all events they were free from the temptation of giving evidence in order to be paid for it afterwards.

There were, however, one or two witnesses to whom that did not apply. Rao Bhujan Singh got his reward before he gave his evidence before the police magistrate. The others got their rewards after they gave their evidence before the police magistrate and before they gave it here. As his Lordship said before, he did not consider a man to be a coward who did a thing which he should very likely do himself. What did these men get a reward for? Mr. Walker said that they got a reward because they arrested a man with a pistol. Others had said the same thing.

MR. NORTON'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Norton now said that he had proved that the rewards were given for arresting a murderer. What Mr. Norton meant by proved was that some of these witnesses said that they got it for that. His Lordship suggested that Mr. Norton had not fully proved that those rewards were given for the arrest of the murderer. Mr. Norton said that it might influence the jury that the Commissioner of Police in whom the Government placed full confidence had branded a man as a murderer. His Lordship hoped that the jury would not be influenced by that. In so serious a matter as this they had had no evidence of any order. They had had no evidence of what the Commissioner of Police or anybody else had said on that occasion, they had had some answer by some of the witnesses in cross-examination and an admission from some of them, by others a denial that it was for the arrest of the murderer, and that it was because they ran after a man with a loaded pistol. The only matter they had really to consider was whether the giving of those rewards had affected the evidence which they had heard. Mr. Norton took objection on the ground that this man had been branded as a murderer and that it would affect them and prejudice them against the accused. His Lordship was confident that the jury would not let any such suggestion have the slightest influence on them.

JURY DISAGREE.

After the judge had summed up, the jury retired at 10 minutes after 5 and after an absence of forty minutes returned. In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, the foreman of the jury said that they were agreed as to two but were disagreed as to the other three charges. As regards the first charge of the murder of Nripendra Nath Ghosh and the fourth charge of the murder of Ananta Teli, they unanimously found the accused not guilty. With regard to the second and third charges of abetment of murder, under section 302 (34) and 302 (!109), in respect of Nripendra Nath Ghosh and the fifth charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in respect of Ananta Teli, they were disagreed in the proportion of five to four.

Mr. Justice Stephen:—Is there any possibility of your coming to a unanimous verdict?

The foreman of the jury:—No. We differ on one vital point which seems to affect the whole case.

Mr. Justice Stephen:—Will you kindly reconsider the matter?

The jury again retired at 6 o'clock and returned ten minutes later. In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, the former said that as regards the second, third and fifth charges they were still disagreed in the proportion of five to four. His Lordship discharged the jury, ordered a fresh trial and directed that the prisoner be retained in custody.

Mr. Norton said that his client had been unanimously acquitted by the jury on the first and fourth charges.

His Lordship said that the verdict of acquittal on the first and fourth charges would be recorded.

UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 11.

Sixteen delegates to the extraordinary meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India met here to-day to consider the Report of their Executive Committee on the question of organizing a labour department, Mr. J. H. Hamilton being called to the chair.

It was resolved, after a protracted debate of details, to start such a department on an approximate basis of 1,00,000 acres at Rs. 2 per acre per annum for five years. Messrs. James Finlay and Co., will work the scheme and be at liberty to withdraw at the end of that period, if the working is not satisfactory.

The department will be started as from 1st July 1914, and will be deemed to have failed if sufficient acreage support is not forthcoming by that date.

The Company's present Superintendent, Mr. Dylmer Morton, is engaged as Chief Superintendent for five years at Rs. 2,000 per month, with sufficient staff to supervise the area of 1,25,000 square miles divided into ten circles.

BIBLE HOUSE AT ALLAHABAD.

SIR JAMES MESTON LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 11.

The Lieutenant-Governor this afternoon laid the foundation stone of the new Bible House which is being built by the British and Foreign Bible Society, North India Auxiliary. There was a large gathering among whom were the Lord Bishop of Lucknow, Lady Meston, Lady Richards, Sir P. C. Bannerjee and clergy representing various denominations. In an address, Mr. A. E. Butler, Secretary of the Society, gave a summary of the history and operations of the Society during the past seventy years.

Sir James Miston replied briefly referring to the Government rule of religious toleration and non-intervention, which, His Honour said, was often a puzzle to devout men. His Honour wished the Society every success and then proceeded to lay the foundation stone of the building which is to be a two storeyed structure costing about forty thousand rupees.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

SHORTAGE IN REGULARS.

BIGGEST RECRUITING ON RECORD.

REMARKABLE SPEEDING-UP OF MOBILISATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, Colonel Seely introduced the Army Estimates. He said that, although there was a shortage of 8,000 men in the Regulars, there was a surplus of 13,000 Reservists; consequently there was no cause for anxiety. The speeding-up of mobilisation arrangements had been remarkable, and they had now an expeditionary force of 162,000 men, complete in all details.

MOBILISATION.

Fifty thousand men of all arms could be ready in a few hours to go anywhere. Measures were being taken to solve the problem of providing education for the men promoted from ranks. Since they had been advertising, they had secured a thousand more recruits than during the corresponding period in 1913. Although the Territorials were still 56,000 men short, the year's recruiting had been the biggest on record and there had been continuous and substantial increase in efficiency. The National Reserve now numbered over 217,000 men.

HOME RULE BILL.

SECOND READING ON MARCH 30.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The second reading debate on the Home Rule Bill will probably be resumed on the 30th inst.

IRISH LEADERS CONFER WITH MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Messrs. Birrell, Redmond, T. P. O'Connor, Dillon and Devlin to-day breakfasted with Mr. Lloyd George and had a long conference.

Afterwards a full Cabinet meeting was held.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECHES.

MOTION OF CENSURE REJECTED IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The House of Commons rejected by 304 votes to 240 the motion introduced by Sir John Randles regretting "repeated inaccuracies of Mr. Lloyd George and his gross and unfounded personal attacks on individuals."

BLOEMFONTEIN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A RECORD POLL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BLOEMFONTEIN, Mar. 11.

The municipal elections here have been remarkable for a record poll. Three Labour candidates have been returned, including Messrs. Duff and Campbell, who were imprisoned under Martial Law.

CALCUTTA STEAMER KATHLAMBA.

HEAVY WEATHER CAUSES SEA-DAMAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Details are to hand from Boston of the damage to the cargo of the steamer Kathlamba from Calcutta. Owing presumably to heavy weather, water penetrated into hold No. 1, which contained jute, gunnies and tea.

RESCUE OF VOLTURNO.

KING'S AWARDS FOR BRAVERY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 11.

King George has awarded 228 medals for bravery to persons who took part in the rescue work in connection with the burning of Volturno in the Atlantic last October.

The Board of Trade, also, has presented pieces of plate and binoculars to the officers, and £600 to the seamen of the liners which helped in the rescue.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

RELIANCE ON U. S.

INJURY TO FRENCH INTERESTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Mar. 11.

M. Doumergue yesterday made a statement in the Chamber on Foreign Policy. He said that the Alliance with Russia and friendship with Great Britain had been strengthened by the recent events in the Balkans and dwelt on France's constant efforts for the maintenance of peace in this connection.

NO SUPPORT FOR DISTURBANCE OF PEACE.

Turkey, he continued, cannot count on the financial support of France for disturbance of peace. The Triple Entente, which has secured the restoration of order in Armenia, will continue to work for the consolidation of the Ottoman Empire. France also, co-operated with the European Powers, the United States and Japan with a view to averting the dismemberment of China and to re-establishing the normal situation there.

MEXICAN COMPLICATIONS.

M. Doumergue emphasised France's confidential relations with Japan and the United States and added that France had refrained from intervention in Mexico, relying upon the United States, but when the time came, France would demand satisfaction for the injury done to French interests.

FRANCO-BRITISH RELATIONS IN INDIA.

IMPENDING SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

In reply to the Indian deputy M. Bluysen, in the Chamber with regard to Franco-British relations in India, M. Doumergue, the Foreign Minister, said that impending negotiations would provide the opportunity for a mutually satisfactory settlement of the slight difficulties existing.

DISASTROUS FLOOD IN MADAGASCAR.

REPORTED LOSS OF LIFE AND DAMAGES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, March 11.

A cyclone and tidal wave swept the north-eastern Madagascar on the 2nd instant. Serious damage was done to buildings and shipping. At Tamatave sixteen natives were drowned by floods.

RELEASE OF CONGO MISSIONARY

TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Sir Edward Grey announced that the Rev. Bowskill had been released on parole, pending an inquiry.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

A cable has been received from the Rev. Bowskill saying that he has been released, but that the Governor says he will be court-martialled on a charge of supplying ammunition to natives and permitting natives to fire from the mission station.

The Baptist Missionary Society has made the strongest representations to the Foreign Office with regard to the court-martial.

"THE TIMES" TO BE A PENNY PAPER.

REASON FOR REDUCTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

"The Times" announces that in view of the grave importance of the political situation, its price will be reduced to a penny on the 16th inst.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PORT SAID, March 11.

The P. & O. s.s. Arabia has shipped £125,480 gold for India.

CLOSING OF NATIONAL GALLERY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The National Gallery and the Wallace Collection have been closed until further notice.

U. P. FAMINE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 11.

It is announced that famine is prevalent in Etawah and Hamirpur districts and scarcity in Moradabad and Fatehpur districts.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

REARMAMENT OF ARTILLERY DENIED.

HARMONY OVER ARMENIAN QUESTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERLIN, Mar. 11.

The semi-official journals publish the denials and remonstrances in connection with the anti-Russian scare, declaring that both German and Russian Governments are holding aloof from the press campaign. They deny that another Army Bill for the rearmament of the artillery is contemplated and dwell on the harmonious Russo-German co-operation in the question of Armenian reforms.

ST. PETERSBURGH OUTRAGE.

MURDERER COMMITS SUICIDE IN PRISON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar 11.

The murderer of Colonel Chebaieff, Chief of the Police, has committed suicide in prison by taking poison.

Colonel Chebaieff, Chief of Police, was shot dead by a junior officer out of revenge for a reprimand which the latter had received.

PRUSSIAN PRINCE'S TOUR IN S. AMERICA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

HAMBURG, Mar. 11.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia have sailed on a new liner the Kap Trafalgar for South America.

GOVERNMENT OF ALBANIA.

DUTCH DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Prince William of Wied has appointed a Dutch Major Thomson to be administrator of the districts of Korytza and Argyrokastro. Major Thomson, accompanied by several Dutch, has gone thither.

NEW TURKISH MINISTER OF FINANCE.

DJAVID BEY REPLACES RIFAAT BEY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 11.

Djavid Bey has been appointed Minister of Finance to replace Rifaat Bey, who is ill.

GENL. VILLA REVOKES AN ORDER.

SNYMAN'S RANCH NOT TO BE CONFISCATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

EL PASO, Mar. 11.

The British Vice-Consul at Chihuahua reports, that General Villa has revoked his order confiscating Mr. Snyman's ranch.

MRS. PANKHURST IN HOLLOWAY GAOL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been placed in Holloway Gaol, which is being picketed by the suffragettes.

M. C. C. TOUR IN S. AFRICA.

FINAL MATCH DRAWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEWLANDS, Mar. 10.

In the final match of the tour, the M.C.C. played a drawn game with the Western Province.

MORE FLYING FATALITIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Two Army aviators, Captain Allen and Lieutenant Burroughs, have been killed while flying over Salisbury Plain.

DEATH OF A CAWNPORE MERCHANT.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 10.

Mr. H. Bevis, proprietor of Messrs. Bevis and Co., and son of the Hon. Mr. W. G. Bevis, Director of the Elgin Mills, died here last night after an operation for appendicites.

PLAGUE SCARE SUBSIDING AT TUTICORIN.

(Associated Press.)

TUTICORIN, Mar. 10.

The plague scare amongst Ceylon coolies is subsiding and coolies are proceeding to Colombo as usual.

BRIGANDAGE IN CHINA.

NORWEGIAN MISSIONARY KILLED.

TOWN SACKED AND FACTORIES BURNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PEKING, Mar. 11.

Five hundred brigands have sacked Laohokou in the province of Hupeh and killed a Norwegian missionary named Troyland. They further seriously wounded another missionary. British and American factories were burned and rifles and ammunition seized. The brigands also impressed two thousand coolies to carry the loot.

HOUSE SEARCHES AT INDORE.

TWO JAINS TAKEN TO DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 11.

An Indore message says that Pandit Ajunlal Sethi, Director of the All-India Jain Educational Association and Principal of the Trilokchandra Jain High School, Indore, and his disciple, both newly converted Jains, have had their houses searched. Some papers were taken by the police and both men have been sent to Delhi under the charge of an Indore official.

RAILWAY BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 11.

The "Pioneer" understands that the third member of the Railway Board will be Mr. Anderson, at present the Agent of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of 60 additional broad gauge iron covered goods wagons for the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

HOLI CELEBRATIONS.

SAMMELAN'S PURITY CAMPAIGN.

A movement has been carried on in Bombay for the last three years by the Holika Sammelan Committee to purify the observance of the Holi festival from the manifold degradations which have of late gathered round it. Following the precedents of these years the Committee opened their purity campaign this year by a public meeting held on Tuesday at the Prarthana Samaj under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Lalubhai A. Shah.

Mr. Devarukhakar gave the meeting an account of the work done by the Holika Sammelan Committee last year in Marathi and Mr. Chitalia followed him in Gujarati. Last year work was done at 37 centres by over 200 volunteers in the way of direct preaching on the desirability of setting right the abuses attending the celebration of the festival and by providing counter-attractions of an innocent nature. It was estimated that about 25,000 people, particularly from the backward classes, were brought under the influence of this movement.

After the report was presented the Hon. Mr. Pattani addressed the meeting and spoke about the good the movement had done to the lower classes and complimented Mr. Devadhar on the successful organisation of the Sammelan at so many centres. He was followed by Pandit Balkrishna Sharma in Hindi and Mr. S. S. Mehta in Gujarati. Mr. Devadhar, as Secretary, then offered a few remarks about the usefulness of the Sammelan.

After a few observations in Gujarati by Mr. Chandrashankar Pandya, the President addressed the gathering. He said he had no idea before he was face to face with the large audience which he was called upon to address,—that the movement had become so popular and that the Sammelan was enabled to do such useful work on so extensive a scale with encouraging results.

SIR NARAYAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who followed, dwelt on the strict injunction of every religion to use pure words, entertain pure thoughts, and adopt pure conduct. He congratulated the volunteers of the Sammelan on the excellent opportunity afforded to them to go in the midst of poor people and come in personal contact with them. Such intimate contact born of sympathy with their present wretched condition, had greatly helped him he said, in improving the sanitation of some of the worst slums of Indore. His brief administrative experience had convinced him, he added, that if only they agreed to part with their pride, which had put such a distance between the higher and lower classes, all the Kamattipuras in Bombay, would at once be improved.

The Hon. Mr. Hill in addressing the meeting said that the Holika Committee was doing meritorious work, and he was very glad to express his personal sympathy and the sympathy of Englishmen generally with the movement. The Government, it need not be said, wished well to the movement for the movement was the result of education, which the Government was instrumental in spreading in the land. This movement closely followed similar attempts made in the Western countries in the past to free certain of the festivals there from the degrading features which had marked them. He concluded by complimenting Mr. Devadhar and his co-workers on the success which had attended their efforts.

A vote of thanks to the President and the distinguished guests of the evening, brought the proceedings to a close.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

SLACKENING OF THE INVESTMENT MARKET.

INVESTORS IN DISCRIMINATING MOOD.

FAILURE OF RECENT LOANS.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN BLOOD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.

There is not much sign of that energetic investment that distinguished the first few weeks of the year. Business has slackened and in most cases prices are lower. This is scarcely surprising, but I am no more inclined to rush to the pessimistic conclusions that distinguish the more hysterical among the writers on those topics than I was to accept their over-optimistic prophesies of a few weeks ago. The fact of the matter is that there is plenty of investment money about, but the public are in a spirit of great discrimination, while the actual gambling spirit is non-existent at the present time. It must also be remembered that recent advances were largely due to special circumstances. For instance, at the beginning of the year large sums flow into the Government chests and the necessary employment of these accounted to a great extent for the strength of Consols and other gilt-edged securities. Also it must be remembered that private investors find themselves in receipt of little windfalls at the commencement of the year, while traders and manufacturers, as well as big companies find themselves in possession of adequate surpluses for investment purposes when the year's expenditure and receipts have been balanced. It has also been pointed out in one journal that most of the money that has been held in reserve during the period of dear money has been on deposit and deposit balances cannot be employed under three months' notice. I think this last view of the position is exaggerated and inspired by a hope that March will see a further flow of funds for investment. Important to note is the comparative failure of recent loans. In nearly every case during the past week or two underwriters have been heavily landed. This shows that the public are in a highly discriminating mood. Apart from anything else, although Lombard Street and the Stock Exchange realise to a great extent how international finance has become at the first sign of investment activity, they are inclined to forget the necessity of a broad survey at the excitement of profitable business.

Matters may be more satisfactory over here, especially if the Irish trouble is settled, but I question if the financial world generally is in a position to resume active operations. The financial position of China—a most important influence—is worse than ever; while there is no improvement in either Central or South America. The United States are not offering much encouragement while Paris is not likely to stir until the big French loan is out of the way, to say nothing of the Balkan loans which still "hang fire." Those who control the position in Berlin are still keeping a tight hand on her markets; the Reichsbank in particular continuing a policy of drawing in gold. Altogether the present halt seems to me natural enough. In any case few who have the true interests of the London Stock Exchange at heart, can regret that the burst of activity and strength that distinguished the early days of the year has not developed into a boom of mad speculation. Personally, I think, circumstances were against the possibility of such a thing.

AMERICANS AND ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

In the Home Railway Market two events have caused considerable comment. The first was the appointment of an American manager for the Great Eastern Railway. A chorus of protest and injured insular pride surrounded Lord Claud Hamilton, the chairman, when this announcement was made. Lord Claud defends himself by saying that he could not find one Englishman equal to the position and has pointed out that our railway servants are trained in too departmental a manner. The opposition has answered that many of the finest railways all over the world are managed by Englishmen and managed with notable success. This is true enough, but I am not quite sure that, regarded the right way, it does not form an argument in favour of Lord Claud's action. Those Englishman who have done so much for foreign railway enterprise have seldom been taken from the staff of English lines, but have learned their lesson abroad, and have certainly possessed that freshness of imagination and ideas to which a lifelong apprenticeship on an English line is so detrimental. I have a great belief in this infusion of fresh blood and ideas and feel that a capable railway manager from abroad is as important to one of our lines, as an Englishman may be to a foreign line.

I can remember some years ago when the attacks of the Press led to a revival of energy on the part of our leading managers. The inspiration came from America. One very able London weekly financial journal quite candidly adopted the policy of comparing certain aspects of our lines with those of the States. What is the result? Our engines are now absolutely up-to-date, our passenger cars are more comfortable, our suburban lines are electrified and what is of great importance, our goods cars are loaded on a more economical system. I say nothing of the improvement in our metals and stations. After all it must be remembered that the greatest of all boons that London has experienced, during the past few years,—the electric undergrounds, was pioneered by our American cousins.

GERMAN ENGINES.

Another cause of great agitation in the railway would have been the news that the South Eastern and Chatham Railway has ordered new engines from a German firm. What is the actual story. That much abused line has felt the necessity for new locomotives for its continental traffic and has felt that no time should be lost in their completion. Leading British firms were applied to, but that branch of industry in this country is so busy and firms are so full up with orders that nothing could be promised in adequate time. By placing the order with Messrs. A. Borsig and Company of Berlin the South Eastern and Chatham have done what is best for their own line and the public. Having referred to these two events; the leading subjects of interest in the Home Railway Market just now, I may mention, that the department of the Stock Exchange devoted to the issues of Home Railway Companies has lapsed into a state of comparative idleness and prices have been inclined to sag. At the same time traffic receipts continue good, in spite of falling off in trade.

GRAND TRUNK DIVIDEND.

Holders of Grand Trunk Third Preference Stock have received a dividend of 2½ per cent. and have accepted it with gratitude. The distribution is the same as that for 1912. It is true that gross-takings during the past year showed considerable increases, still operating expenditure increased in equal if not greater proportion, so that earlier expectations of a full 4 per cent. distribution, that had animated the breasts of optimists during the earlier period of 1913 had been dissipated some time. The increase in operating expenses is nearly one-quarter of a million, which is undoubtedly a serious item. Canadian Pacifics owe a rather easier tone to selling on Berlin account. Berlin undoubtedly is not in a "bullish" mood just now.

Practically all other departments of the Stock Exchange have been quiet and inclined to weakness, though without serious falls. There has been nothing of importance anywhere.

FLOURISHING VARIETY THEATRES.

It is natural enough that interest in the finances of popular places of amusement should be widespread. The Coliseum has done well this year. For the three years the Syndicate paid a dividend of 22½ per cent., while for 1913 this is increased to 25 per cent. and the shareholders also receive a bonus of cent. per cent. in new six per cent. preference shares. This creation of £44,000 of Preference capital takes the place of debentures, of which well over that amount have been redeemed. In addition to this increase in dividend the directors are able to announce that £25,674 is being carried forward against £18,599 brought forward last time, after providing £13,651 against £9,396 for debenture redemption. Evidently the Coliseum is doing bumper business. The Empire Palace directors have not so cheery a tale to tell. After setting aside £9,115 for depreciation, alteration and repairs, there only remained £1,091 as against £16,985 for 1912 after setting aside £19,106. The directors are paying a dividend of 20 per cent. for the sixth year in succession; but the reserve is to get nothing and the undivided balance will be reduced from £24,246 to £19,087. The directors make no explanation for this falling off in prosperity; and expressions of regret are poor consolation.

MAPLE'S PROFITS.

Some time ago I pointed to the wonderful prosperity of the English furniture trade and the fact that we have almost "collared" the furniture trade of the world. But in one or two directions success has impelled our ambition and enterprise that has adversely affected profits. For instance Maple and Company have been spending large sums in pushing their business in South America, especially Argentine. Unfortunately this energetic enterprise has been followed by a spell of bad trade in the Great South American Republic, a spell of bad trade that is likely to be followed by worse. As a result the year's accounts show a profit of £146,930 after paying debenture and preference interest. This is a falling off of £25,000 as compared with 1912. Still the directors have decided to recommend the customary dividend and bonus of 15 per cent. on the ordinary shares. No doubt they can afford to do so; the position of the firm is wonderfully sound With trade creditors only amounting to £13,787, it has assets of nearly four millions. There are signs in the report that Maple's trade in falling off. This may be explained by the less satisfactory position of people abroad and at Home and to the growing competition in the English furniture trade. Still the firm is in a very strong position with a reserve fund of £707,000, most of which is invited in the business.

SEA VOYAGE AND HINDUS.

CONFERENCE OF PANDITS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 11.

At the Brahmin Conference held in Calcutta yesterday there was a three hours' debate on the place in Hindu society of those who had crossed the seas.

A unanimous jury arrived at the decision which was proclaimed to the meeting, that persons returning from foreign countries and having crossed the seas except for commercial dealings, cannot be taken back into Hindu society even if they had performed "prayaschitta."

Three hundred Brahmin pandits from Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Benares attended the meeting. Maharajah Kumud Chandra Singha of Susang presided.

The spokesmen of the jury were Mahamahopadhyayas Siva Kumar Shastri and Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusan.

BRITISH RAILWAY SENSATION.

Photo by Central News.

THE NEW GENERAL MANAGER OF THE GREAT EASTERN IS MR. HENRY W. THORNTON.

Lord Claud Hamilton flung a bombshell into the railway world by declaring that young men of sufficient ability to become General Managers of British Railways could not be found at Home, and that he had to go to America to find a successor to Mr. Walter Hyde.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA OF BUSINESS FOR FRIDAY'S MEETING.

BUDGET AND EIGHT BILLS

The final agenda, for the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be he'd in the Council Hall, Secretariat on Friday at 12 noon, issued on Wednesday morning shows that besides the presentation of the revised financial statement for the year 1914-1915, there are eight bills and three resolutions on matters of general public interest coming up for discussion before the Council.

Of the eight bills two are for second reading—the Karachi Port Trust Bill and the Bill to amend the Irrigation Act.

With reference to the former Bill, which it will be remembered deals with the election of two members for the Karachi Port Trust, the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri has given notice of his intention to move an amendment to the clause dealing with the electorate bodies to the effect that one member shall be elected by the members for the time being of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.

With regard to the latter Bill, Messrs. Upasani and Godbole have given notice of their intention to move an adjournment of the second reading. Mr. Godbole has further added to his notice of motion the following:—"That a Committee of this Council composed of official and non-official members be appointed to consider and report if a bill dealing with Second Class Irrigation Works in this (Bombay) Presidency cannot be drafted on lines similar to those of the Mysore Tank Panchayet Regulation No. 1 of 1911."

The honourable members have given notice of several amendments to the Bill in case their motion for adjournment is negatived.

After the Irrigation Bill has been dealt with, the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri will move:—"That the consideration of the Bill to provide for the levy of a cess from the Musalman Land-holders in Sind for the promotion of education in that community be adjourned *sine die*."

The Bills for first reading are five in number, and all except the Bill to provide for the making and execution of Town Planning schemes are amending bills. However some of them are controversial measures and those measures promise to take up a considerable time of the Council.

INCREASE IN RATES OF ASSESSMENT.

The three resolutions on matters of general public interest to be moved by the honourable members are as follows:—

(1) By the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel: "That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council to rescind the notifications from time to time issued under section 8 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, whereby an exceptional constitution has been given to the various Local Boards in the Panch Mahals."

(2) By the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri:—(a) This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council to suspend the recovery of the increased rates of assessment sanctioned in July last for the Tando Sub-Division of the District of Hyderabad, Sind; (b) this Council further recommends that an enquiry be made into the representation of the zamindars of the Tando Sub-Division lately submitted to Government; and (c) this Council further requests that the enquiry be conducted by a mixed commission of officials and non-officials and the rates revised after their report is considered by Government."

MALARIA IN EUROPEAN HOSPITAL.

(3) By the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain: "That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee be appointed to enquire into prevalence of malaria in the compound of St. George's Hospital and to recommend measures to be adopted by the rendering of the buildings mosquito proof, or otherwise, whereby the possibility of the contraction of malaria in the hospital may be eliminated or materially reduced."

RANGOON MUNICIPAL ELECTION RULES.

PROTEST AGAINST SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 11.

Last week the Parsi community of Rangoon forwarded a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor protesting against the recent resolution of the municipal committee which recommended the creation of a separate electorate for Parsis, Jews and Armenians from Europeans, Americans and Anglo-Indians with which they had been associated in the municipal elections for over twenty years.

The Armenians have now submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor certain resolutions passed at a recent meeting of their community protesting against the change without any definite reasons for the same, and the Jewish community have followed the example of the Parsis by submitting a memorial to Sir Harvey Adamson in which they point out that the recommendation of the Municipal Committee is unacceptable to the whole community because it involves reflection upon their status and deprives them of the possibility of competing for and securing more than one seat on the committee, that a recommendation of this description, if adopted by the Government, will necessarily have a tendency to create racial differences between them on the one hand and the Armenians and Parsis on the other in the general scramble to secure one seat, and that it will have the inevitable consequence, in any case, of leaving two of the communities wholly unrepresented. The memorialists are not aware that any such proposal as is put forward, was at any time desired by the members of the community to which the memorialists belong or by any other community and no reason has been made out for this departure from the practice which has worked satisfactorily for more than 20 years. The view adopted by the Municipal Committee is not the view of the whole body and the memorialists believe that the same was not put forward on public grounds and is therefore not entitled to any weight or consideration.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will be in Cawnpore on Monday 16th instant and will meet the members of the Municipal Board at Circuit House at 2 p.m. It is understood that the financial position of the Board will be the chief subject of discussion.

TATA ELECTRIC WORKS.

LORD WILLINGDON'S VISIT TO RECEIVING STATION.

THE WORKS DESCRIBED.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon visited the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Station at Parel at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and spent an hour and a half inspecting the work. He was met an arrival by Sir Dorab Tata, Chairman of the Company, Sir Shapurji Broacha, one of the Directors, Mr. Alfred Dickinson, Consulting Engineer, Mr. H. P. Gibbs, General Manager, Mr. J Fox Heath, Assistant General Manager, and Mr. E. Priest, Mill Manager.

Lord Willingdon was deeply interested and concerned in the electrification of the South Western Railway in London, and therefore took more than a lay man's interest in the system.

His Excellency was first conducted to the high-tension switch room, in which had been placed a large diagram on which were shown the Shirawta, Wahlwan and Lanovla lakes, the duct leading from these lakes to the forebay, the power house, the transmission line, the receiving station and the mills which are to be supplied with current in Bombay.

COMBINED STORAGE CAPACITY.

Mr. Dickinson explained that the combined storage capacity of these three lakes was approximately, ten thousand million cubic feet, that the supply of water for power during the monsoon was to be taken from the Lanovla lake, and, during the dry season from the storage lakes at Shirawta and Wahlwan. The installation is being carried out in two sections. The first section, which is nearing completion, will comprise five units in the power house and receiving station, with a total approximate normal capacity of 50,000 electrical horse power.

When completed there will be two lines of transmission towers on which will be four distinct circuits. One line of transmission towers has already been erected, and on these will be two circuits with a combined capacity of approximately 40,000 electrical horse-power. Contracts for the whole of this horse-power have already been entered into with about 33 consumers.

Mr. Dickinson then described the process of generation, transmission and distribution to the consumers. Water is conveyed from the forebay at Khandala to the power horse at Kapoda, through steel pipes varying from 72 inches in diameter at the forebay to 38 inches diameter at the power horse. The distance between these two points is approximately 12,000, in which there is a fall of 1,740 feet. At the power-house, water is led to Pelton wheels, directly coupled to three-phase alternators of 10,000 horse power, which generate at a pressure of 5,000 volts. The current is led from the alternators through oil switches to static transformers, where the pressure is raised to 100,000 volts, and at that pressure is transmitted to the receiving station at Bombay, at the receiving station the current passes through automatic oil switches to the buss-bars, and from there is led to the high-tension transformers, where it is reduced to a pressure of 6,500 volts. Then the current is led to the main buss-bars and from there through automatic oil switches to the underground cables for distribution to the mills.

Each mill to be supplied has a separate feeder, the mills being arranged in groups, each group being provided with a ring main, so that in the case of any fault in the individual cable to the mill, current can be supplied by a cable which is common to a particular group of mills.

SWITCH BOARD ARRANGEMENTS.

Lord Willingdon was particularly interested in the switch-board arrangements, which are technically known as remote control boards. This is a device for working electrically all the high-tension switches in the station. The connections are led to this switch-board from a low-tension supply in the station, and by the pressing of a button on any individual switch the magnet attached to that switch is energised, and this either puts in the switch or throws it out at the will of the operator. On the switch-board each circuit is provided with small red and green lamps which indicate the on or off position of the switch. If anything goes wrong with any part of the system a bell rings automatically, and the red or green lamp indicates upon which particular feeder or part of the system there is any defect. The station and the system generally represent the most modern method of generating electricity by water-power, and transmitting, receiving and distributing it.

The various motors in the mills for driving the shafting were further explained, and Mr. Dickinson demonstrated to His the switches cannot be touched or Excellency the precautions taken to secure the complete safety of the operators by using in the mills what is known as a fool-proof pillar switch, all the switch devices are encased completely in cast iron covers, and the switches cannot be touched or tampered with in any way so long as they are in contact. To remove any of the covers it is essential first to switch off the current.

Lord Willingdon took the keenest possible interest in the works. He made a very close inspection of the arrangements, asked many questions, and expressed himself well pleased with all he had seen.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO THE ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon yesterday visited the Adams-Wylie Hospital, Jacob's Circle, and made a tour of the wards. She was met at the entrance by the chief medical officer, Dr. R. N. Pernanand, and the hon. secretary the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, and by them conducted round the institution.

TRAGEDY AT LONAVLA.

QUARREL OVER PAPAYA.

FATAL ASSAULT WITH STONE.

MALEE DROPS DOWN DEAD.

EUROPEAN LADS ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 11.

There was considerable excitement at Lonavla yesterday. Six young men of the Railway Workshop after attending service went for a stroll along the Khandala Road and seeing some luscious papaya fruit in a garden, jumped on the wall and plucked a few of them. The mali then appeared on the scene. It is alleged that an angry altercation followed and one of the boys threw a stone at the mali who fell on the ground and died in a few minutes. The dead body was sent by the police to the Khandala Dispensary. Five of the European lads who were arrested by the police were placed before the Magistrate, Mr. Carvalho, who enlarged them on bail, pending further investigation.

FIRING A BLANK CHARGE.

Last night another sensation was caused in the bazar. The magistrate was called up at midnight by a report from the police station that a European had shot his wife and defied the police. Mr. Carvalho at once proceeded to the house and called out to the man to open the door. A young woman then appeared on the balcony and learning that the magistrate was present she came down and explained that her husband, a discharged soldier, seeing that a crowd was attempting to mob her as she was returning home, fired a blank charge which effectually drove her assailants away. The magistrate took away the firearm from her husband and the matter is under inquiry.

A SHOOTING ACCIDENT

Still another sensation was caused a few days ago by a young fellow named Jones having shot one of his attendants while out pig-shooting at Sakar Patar. He was charged by the police with doing a rash and negligent act but the magistrate discharged him as it was proved to be an accident.

A FALSE CASE.

Two respectable Parsi young men were placed before the magistrate charged with committing house-breaking and causing grievous hurt to a Mahomedan mistry. After a protracted trial the Parsis were discharged as it appeared to be a false charge.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

HOUSE SEARCHES AT CHANDERNAGORE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

On Sunday morning Mr. Denham and Mr. Tegart, of the Intelligence Branch of the Bengal C. I. D., with two Bengali inspectors of police proceeded to Chandernagore and raided the house of Rash Behary Bose, head clerk of the Research Institute at Dehra Dun, who is wanted in connection with the Delhi conspiracy case.

The police were armed with an extradition warrant of arrest issued against Bose who is on leave. A number of documents were seized.

The police next raided the house of Srish Chunder Ghosh, a relative of Bose, and seized some documents. The French police were also present at the search. Atul Chunder Ghosh, manager of Tagore Villa at Dehra Dun, has been arrested in connection with the case.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

NEW WORKSHOPS AT MYITNGE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON Mar. 11.

On his way to Maymyo on Monday, the Lieutenant-Governor will halt at 4-45 p.m. at Myitnge for the purpose of making an informal inspection of the new carriage and wagon shops of the Burma Railways. His Honour will leave the next morning by a special train.

Owing to the increasing length of the line and traffic an extension of the existing shops at Insein (9 miles from Rangoon) has been found necessary and after several places were considered Myitnge was adopted as the most suitable site owing to its advantages of being on the main line of the railway and on the banks of the Myitnge river whirh contains an unlimited supply of good water at all seasons. The estimates for the new workshops amount to close on thirty-five lakhs of rupees. The works are to be up-to-date. The final removal and re-erection of the shops from Insein to Myitnge, (which is a few miles from Mandalay), is expected to be completed in April, when the Myitnge works will be the only one of its kind east of Suez. The remodelling of the Insein shops will soon be taken in hand and the estimate for necessary repairs and additions amounting to ten lakhs is under consideration.

ULSTER CRISIS.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S WARNING.

HOW TO TREAT ULSTER.

OPEN LETTER TO PRIME MINISTER.

"The Times" publishes the following open letter by Mr. Frederic Harrison addressed to the Prime Minister on the Ulster crisis.

It consists, in the first place, of a warning against the certainly of civil war, which has been foretold by soldiers, administrators, and former Ministers of the Crown. The Ulster Covenant cannot be reasoned with, and is as stubborn to crush as any of the greatest forces of rebellion in English history. To go "full steam ahead" is to go to destruction. Mr. Harrison then proceeds to remind the Prime Minister of a scheme which he submitted to him privately in the autumn. The scheme contemplates the treatment of Ulster as a separate province, and the establishment of a separate and independent Committee, elected by the constituencies of United Ulster, with complete legislative, financial, and administrative powers, without appeal to or control by the Irish Parliament, and subject only to the King in Council and the Imperial Legislature. This authority would continue only for a stated term until after a General Election, when it could be reconsidered or referred by referendum to Ulster for decision as to its permanence. A General Election, Mr. Harrison contends, cannot solve the present *impasse*, and he therefore recommends, for the purposes of a definite decision, a referendum *ad hoc* to the entire constituencies of the kingdom. A referendum, in Mr. Harrison's opinion, whatever its use in normal times, would certainly settle the suffrage question, and "I am sure it would settle the Irish question."

Mr. Frederic Harrison was one of the pioneers of Home Rule; but he feels the Ulster spirit "in his bones," and his grandfather, as he mentions in the course of the leeter, was an Ulster Orangeman who was out in 1798. He is a historian, a lawyer, and a philosopher who has watched and taken part in many national and social developments since the early fifties, when, as a Fellow of Wadham, the home of the Oxford Comtists, he began to make his mark as a clear and courageous thinker. Mr. Harrison may have been in many minorities, but his wide reading of history and his long experience of contemporary politics add an undeniable force and interests to this intervention at the present juncture in the interests of peace in Ireland.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

Sir,—As an old constitutional lawyer, a Home Rule candidate for Parliament in 1886, and a stout supporter of the Irish cause for the last 47 years, I appeal to you in the most formidable crisis which has ever beset a Ministry in living memory. As things stand to-day, we are going straight to a collision, which may not only shake the foundation of the British Army, as Lord Roberts said, but may shake the foundations of these kingdoms, indeed, of the Empire. Armed and organized defiance by Ulster to the Home Rule Bill forms an obstacle to regular Parliamentary action of a kind of which our country has had no experience since the times of the Stuarts; and it would be criminal folly to expect that it can be overcome as were Repeal and Fenian insurrections, the Plan of Campaign, and Orange riots. You are face to face with a struggle as bloody and as obtinate as the Boer War—one in which the chances of victory in the field are far from promising, whilst the widespread confusion and the abiding curse are certain to last for generations.

NATURE OF THE COVENANT.

Do not take this to the either exaggeration or panic. It has been seriously foretold by experienced soldiers, administrators, and former Ministers of the Crown—by Lord Roberts, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, Mr. Balfour, Sir Horace Plunkett. The gravemen of it lies in this, that for the first time in our modern history, violent but disciplined, premeditated but unchecked, defiance of a statute of the Realm has been formally supported by the whole weight of the Parliamentary Opposition. That decisive fact separates the Ulster Covenant from any form of disaffection or insurrection in our memory. When has organized defiance of law been preached in churches as a religious duty, been led by public men of rank in the military, civil, and ecclesiastical service? When has it been fired by the passionate support of one House of Parliament, and, we must admit, of one-half of British politicians?

One hundred thousand trained men in arms, with the appliances of a modern army, are not a "mob"; and it is playing with words to tell us how Governments have often put down Irish rebels and Orange "riots." This is war, on a scale both bloody and protracted—certain to leave behind it memories of racial and sectarian hatred. When the Bastille was taken in a street fight Louis called it a "riot." A statesman told him that it was a "revolution." Why was it so? Because the insurgents had behind them the force of at least half the nation.

You surely must see that this Ulster Covenant is at heart a kind of religious fanaticism, as hopeless to reason with, as stubborn to crush, as were the English Ironsides, or the Scotch Covenanters, or Ayrshire Cameronians. Vague appeals to "conciliation," those House of Commons debates on "compromise," the promises of "safeguards," are to them as idle as were the sermons of prelates to the Hot-Gospellers in Scott's tales. I feel it in my bones, though I am as little Protestant as I am Catholic. My own grandfather was an Ulster Orangeman; he was out for the King in 1798, taken prisoner, and very nearly executed by the rebels. But in spite of my inherited sympathy for Ulster, it was in my chambers in Lincoln's Inn that in 1867 we drew up the petition in favour of the Nationalist convicts which John Bright presented to the House of Commons and heartily supported. That was nearly 20 years before the first Irish Home Rule Bill—long before Parnell or Redmond, Dillon or O'Brien entered Parliament. Indeed, I have publicly asserted the principle of Irish Nationalism far longer than any man now in either House of Parliament, long years before any man who has taken part in these debates. I have been in personal touch with the leaders of the Irish cause since Mr. Butt's time, and have had a share in every phase of the long battle. And yet—with all this experience of the inevitable problem, I say that if you now go on "full steam ahead," as you are advised to do, you are going to destruction.

AN ULSTER COMMITTEE.

You will remember that, in October of last year, I submitted to you privately, and afterwards published, a scheme for the treatment of Ulster as a separate province. I will now recall it to you, though it may be judged too late for acceptance. It was this. By consent of the official Opposition in Parliament, without which, of course, amendments are barred, add to the pending Bill a clause that the members elected under it to any constituency in the province of Ulster shall form a separate and independent Committee. This Committee shall then be the authority which shall have control of every matter affecting any part of Ulster or any person or thing within Ulster, whether it be legislative, financial, or administrative. *And this Ulster Committee shall have sole authority to consider, decide, and order every such matter, without appeal to, or control by, either House of the Irish Parliament,* and subject only to the King in Council and the Imperial Legislature.

This body, freely elected by the constituencies of United Ulster, would thus be the sole legal Government within, the province —but only for a stated term. The authority for Ulster would continue for an agreed period *after* a General Election to the Imperial Parliament. Then the whole question could be reconsidered according to the result of the polls, and it might by a Referendum be referred to the electors of Ulster to decide if this separate and independent authority should be maintained.

This is not Home Rule pure and simple. It is Home Rule by instalments and sections. And I assume that Post Office, Customs, and Excise in any case will be retained at present by the Imperial authority. Nor is it "Home Rule within Home Rule." It is "Ulster Rule alongside of Irish Home Rule." Under this amendment of the Bill it would be impossible for anything whatever to be done, except what was ordered and done by the lawful representatives of Ulster. Time would be given to enable Ulster and the other provinces to work alongside for the good of their own people and of Ireland, without either of these being able to coerce, injure, or prejudice the other.

AN EXPERIMENTAL RELEASE.

This is not the "exclusion" of Ulster, nor is it the unqualified "inclusion" of Ulster. It is the temporary, experimental, guarded release of Ulster from the evils they see in the Bill as it stands. As to the fears of Unionists and of Protestants in the three other provinces, it is impossible that they could be injured, with their wealth, station and local influence, whilst a powerful and independent Ulster was in being, which it was of the utmost interest of all Nationalists to win over to a united Ireland. Again, as to the fears of Catholics and Nationalists within Ulster, they have their own representatives to elect; and, like the rest of us, they must submit to the will of local majorities. This scheme virtually satisfies the demand to submit this Ulster imbroglio to a General Election, for it prevents any possible action which could affect Ulster against the will of its own representatives until *after* the formation of a new Imperial Parliament. When that is done, the Opposition tells us daily, everything is to be recast. As to that, we wait and see. But certainly none of the "pogroms" which Ulster orators foresee could possibly be attempted until an appeal to the British people had been duly heard and decided.

After all that has passed since last October, and since the meeting of Parliament, it may be that any concession, even so wide as this, may be too late to be accused. If something of this kind had been offered before the organized rebellion of Ulster had been allowed to develop on such a scale, and before it had received the backing of the Unionist Party, it would have checked the agitation. Perhaps, in the chaos of opinions to-day, any scheme would be blocked and defeated by one or other of the sections in which both parties are divided. By common consent we have reached a deadlock such as never arisen in recent memory. It is waste of time for either side to justify their action by Parliamentary traditions, by logic, legalities, and appeals to reason. Communities on the verge of war are impervious to reason, insensible to common sense, reckless of impending ruin. It is idle to argue any more. Acts—immediate acts—are needed. What will you do to avoid the imminent horrors of civil war?

REFERENDUM AD HOC.

It is clear that a General Election could not decide this question. A dozen reforms divide and bewilder the electors—some proposed by your colleagues, some by your opponents. The platforms ring with cries for land reform, electoral reform, insurance reform, pensions reform, education, Church, local taxation, the Budget, votes for women, trade unions and Socialism, temperance, nationalization of railways, of mines, of waste lands. Tariff Reform, Army reorganization, national service, increase of Navy, reduction of Navy. These and other causes are all proposed with passion by organized groups. Electors will vote for the men they like—for their favourite nostrum. Nothing will force them to vote straight on any single issue. An election at this moment would add to the confusion and the babel of cross-interests. We want now—we want urgently—a definite decision as to Ireland.

There is one way by which an appeal to the nation can be obtained at once—a way which I do not remember that you have refused to consider—a Referendum *ad hoc* to the entire constituencies of the kingdom. Every elector, however illiterate or ignorant, can put his mark—Yes or No—to the Irish Bill. This vote could be taken at once without disturbing Parliamentary or Government business—all the better without time for meetings, debates, placards, canvassing, or the personal cajolery, insults, and mendacities which canvassing means. Borrow an excellent device from the French Republic: have the Bill printed in legible trype and playcarded on the walls outside and inside public offices and stations, so that any elector who wished might master it before he voted. A Referendum may, or may not, be a useful institution in normal times. It would certainly settle the suffrage question, and I am sure it would settle the Irish question.

This seems to me only expedient which can extricate us from the present dilemma caused by the *non possumus* pronounced by every section of every party. We have the official undertaking of the Opposition that they will accept the decision of the nation after an appeal to the electors. If all support were withdrawn by British Unionists after a formal poll, both Nationalists and Covenanters would have to take what they can get, or what they can induce each other to accept for the sake of Ireland as a whole. But, if no modification of the Bill can be agreed, and if no such special appeal to our nation can be arranged, then nothing remains for us but incalculable perils; and, for Ireland, a revival under some new name of the traditional plague which the peasant of Connaught still mutters as the "Curse of Cromwell."

SETH BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS SANITARIUM.

Opening Ceremony at Versova.

Photo by Jayakar and Co.

The Chief of Miraj opened the Sanitarium on Sunday before a large and fashionable gathering.

An amusing incident, witnessed at the Cacutta Light Horse Inspection Parade on Saturday, should lead the Corps to adopt a distinguishing badge for reservists who always attend these parades in mufti. Riding up to the men, General May enquired whether they were recruits, a remark which caused a titter down the line of old stagers. On being informed that they were the reservists the General jocularly remarked that he "thought they appeared to be rather an old lot for recruits." Later on he addressed the reservists and paid them a compliment by saying that they looked a well-seasoned lot and that he felt almost one of them as his turn to be placed on the reserve list was not far ahead.

MISS TARA BAI.

THE INDIAN LADY SANDOW.

Miss Tara Bai, the first Indian Lady "Sandow" was born in Bandique in Rajputana. When she was only six years of age she with her sister and other relatives had to leave Rajputana and settle down in Baroda. Miss Tara Bai is therefore the adopted daughter of Baroda which has given birth to many a man and woman who have left and who are leaving lasting impressions behind them. In the world of physical culture Miss Tara Bai stands all alone.

Among the innumerable feats of strength

Photo by Mr. Seerboji Row, Madras.

The Indian Lady Sandow."

which Miss Tara Bai is able to perform may be mentioned the following:— There is one feat in which she pushes a heavily-laden cart by the pressure of her forehead on the point of a sharp spear; in another she drags with a tuft of her hair a cart heavily laden; in a third feat she breaks a huge stone placing it on one of her thighs. She also allows a huge cart to run right across her chest.

Miss Tara Bai is now on a tour round India with the object of proclaiming to her brothers and sisters what physical culture can do to the feeble Indian womanhood. She is not a follower of the system of a Sandow. She has all along been practising the old Indian system of physical culture. We are sure that Miss Tara Bai will be given a cordial welcome everywhere and also wish her every success in her proposed visit to Europe.

TIRED.

WORN OUT, AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason. devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly, The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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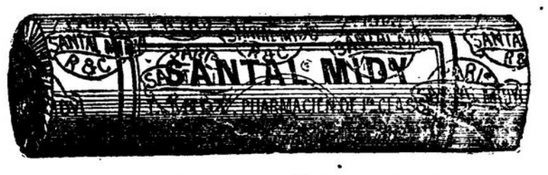

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INTERVIEWS WITH DEPORTEES.

CHATS AT SEA FROM A TUG.

EXILES' LIFE ON BOARD.

The "Daily Chronicle" publish the first statements made by the nine deported South African Labour leaders since their departure from Durban.

On February 16 the Umgeni put in to Las Palmas (Canary Islands), and a special Correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" interviewed the exiles from a tug.

The special correspondent writes:—

With the nine deported Labour leaders from South Africa on board, the Umgeni arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Although the stay of the vessel at this port was a brief one I succeeded in obtaining some very interesting statements from the exiles.

The local agent for the owners of the Umgeni contrived to impart a good deal of mystery as to the intentions of the captain of the vessel.

He insisted earlier in the day that it was extremely unlikely that the ship would put in to Las Palmas, as instructions had been given that she was to proceed straight to England from Natal.

This attitude was persisted in right up to the moment when the vessel was sighted from the island's signal station.

Shortly after the Umgeni was signalled from the station, I put out in a tug to meet the ship, and came alongside as soon as she cast anchor.

Until the port medical officer had gone aboard and granted a clean bill of health, I was not permitted to approach the side of the ship.

Having definitely ascertained that no one on board, not even the victims of General Botha's ban, would be allowed to come ashore, I determined to seek an interview with the deported leaders.

I had come armed with a megaphone for this purpose.

"May I speak with Mr. Bain?" I shouted through my instrument.

With very little delay a grey haired man without a hat came to the side of the ship.

"I am Mr. Bain," he said. "What do you want?"

I briefly explained my mission to him. I said that I had been deputed by "The Daily Chronicle" to obtain his views of the incidents in South Africa which had led up to the arrest and deportation of himself and his comrades.

In a pronounced Doric accent, Mr. Bain replied that he could make no statement for publication.

"MEETING" ON BOARD.

"I am very sorry, of course," he said, "that we can say nothing new. This decision was come to during the voyage.

"We held a meeting at which the question of making a statement to the Press was fully discussed.

"We came to the decision not to say anything until we reach England and have had an opportunity of laying the whole case before the British trade union officials.

"I am off to lunch now," added the Labour leader laconically.

In truth, the luncheon gong sounded at this moment, and Mr. Bain and his comrades in exile disappeared below.

After an interval of about half an hour several of the deportees, including Mr. Livingstone, reappeared from the dining saloon and came to the ship's side.

I lost no time in getting into communication with them again.

Being one of the youngest of the group, Mr. Livingstone, who hails from Scotland, was at first inclined to be communicative.

In emphatic language he announced to me that he had had enough of being on shipboard, and was deliberating whether or not he should go ashore.

"If the others won't clear out, I will," he shouted. "May I come on your tug?"

WENT FOR LUGGAGE.

I answered in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Livingstone disappeared below, presumably with the intention of packing a few belongings.

In a few minutes he re-appeared on deck.

This time he was arm-in-arm with Mr. Bain, and the two were in earnest consultation.

It was clear from their gestures that Mr. Bain was endeavouring to dissuade the younger man from doing anything so rash as to unceremoniously quit the ship.

"It's no good," he shouted to me. "I am for going ashore now as a protest, but the others will not agree to this, so I can do nothing."

Mr. Livingstone eagerly inquired what was the latest news from the Transvaal.

On my part the conversation was still carried on with the aid of the megaphone.

I gave him a summary of the incidents in the House of Commons, and also informed him of the introduction of the Indemnity Bill in the South African Parliament.

"I don't care for that," he said. "I want to go back to South Africa, and if I could get a ship from here I would go back at once."

The rest of the deportees, having no doubt thoroughly enjoyed the ship's menu, now made a belated appearance at the rail.

When I asked that they might identify themselves, they good-humouredly called out their names in the following order:

Mason, who stood on the extreme right of the line looking down on the tug called out first.

Then came Livingstone, Waterston, Bain, Morgan, Crawford, Watson, McKenrell, and Poutsma in the order named.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.

Waterston, who is an Australian from Bendigo, next acted as spokesman.

"No strike news," he remarked, "and nothing as to what happened prior to our going on board ship."

"Are you passengers or prisoners?" I asked.

"First-class passengers, pure and simple," he replied. "We have no fault to find with our treatment on board.

"Apart from following his instructions," he added, "the captain has treated us extremely well and we can say the same of the ship's officers."

"Did you not enter a protest," I next asked, "when you found yourselves out at sea, and asked to be re-landed in South Africa?"

"That is quite correct," shouted Mr. Livingstone. "We did make a protest and asked to be landed at Durban."

At this juncture Mr. Bain, with the cautiousness that he had showed throughout, held up a warning finger, and shouted to the speaker that he was telling too much.

Obedient to the wishes of the man whom he evidently regards as his leader Mr. Livingstone relapsed into silence.

"I won't say anything more!" he remarked.

CASE FOR THE COURTS.

Mr. Waterston, who is of prepossessing appearance, with a fine crop of hair, while unwilling to talk about the strike or the deportation, confided to me some of his history.

He told me that he enlisted in the Scottish Horse and fought in the South African War for 15 months.

At the Coronation of King Edward he was one of the members of the Colonial military contingent.

On leaving London after the festivities he went back to South Africa, and took part in the industrial trouble as a member of the Engine Drivers' Union.

"What are you going to do now?" I asked Mr. Waterston.

"I have had enough of South Africa, and want to get back to Australia.

"But first of all we are going to see what the British Courts have to say of the tyranny of the Union Government.

"It is like this" he added: "We have agreed not to say anything to the newspapers concerning our affair until we get to England.

"We represent different branches of the organised industrial workers, and on this question of remaining silent until England is reached we are not in accord."

Again came a menacing gesture from Mr. Bain, who appeared to be very ill at ease at the Australian's declarations.

Mr. Waterston then laughingly put his finger to his lips and remarked. "You see I have already gone too far and must shut up."

At this remark there was a cheer from his companions.

Why don't you make a joint statement to the Press?" I asked Mr. Bain.

"I have no time," was the laconic reply.

"We should have to make a written statement," he added a moment later. "In order to do that we should have to hold a meeting and agree upon the text of the statement.

"This would mean a discussion for several hours. So you must wait until we reach England."

CHEERS FOR RED FLAG.

Mr. Poutsma, who is a stout man of florid appearance, with a fair moustache, now got a word in.

"We have had a good time on the ship," he said "and have thoroughly enjoyed the trip so thoughtfully provided for us by General Botha and his Government."

"Are they going to send you to Holland?" I ventured to ask.

"They cannot do that," he replied, "because I am a British subject."

"Do you know under what law we are deported?" he next asked me.

"Under martial law," I replied;" "but it is reported that this has been declared illegal by one of the judges of South Africa."

"Hurrah!" shouted Mr. Poultsma. "Hurrah!" chorused his companions.

"Three cheers for the Red Flag!" called out Mr. Livingstone. "We will win yet, and beat Botha and Co.

Turning to Mr. Poutsma I inquired if it was correct that the strikers had decided that if they were successful they would form an Industrial Republic with himself as President?

"Who said that?" he shouted angrily. "It is sheer rubbish and nonsense; and whoever said it must be mad.

"Was it the Union Government who said that?" he went on. "If so, it is on a par with other wild statements they have made concerning industrial movements, which aimed at nothing more than obtaining simple justice for the workers."

"That is enough," shouted Mr. Bain, with a note of anger in his voice, and Mr. Poutsma stopped short in his vehement protestation against the methods of the Union Government.

Lest Mr. Poutsma should be guilty of further indiscretions Mr. Bain took him by the arm and led him away from the ship's side towards the entrance to the saloon.

NO DETECTIVES ON BOARD.

When Mr. Bain returned I asked him whether it was true, as reported, that two detectives were escorting them to England.

"That is unture," he answered. "We are in full enjoyment of our liberty on ship-board. The detectives left the ship before she sailed from Durban."

I then gave Mr. Bain a summary of General Smuts's speech in defence of the deportations which he made in the Union Parliament on the Indemnity Bill.

I quoted the passage in which General Smuts painted Mr. Bain's character in the blackest of colours, and also the passage wherein General Smuts declared that Mr. Bain was formerly a spy or police agent in the service of the Transvaal Government.

Mr. Bain listened unmoved during this recital.

When I had finished he said, "Simply more lies! When the time comes I will have a good deal that is interesting to say on that and other subjects connected with the deportations."

Mr. Livingstone now mischievously reminded his leader that he was talking too much and that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander.

The ship stayed for about six hours in port. The gangway was hauled up after the medical examination, and no one was allowed to land or embark.

The Umgeni refused to take passengers here, although several sought passages.

The deportees asked if they might go ashore and stretch their legs, and the captain replied that they were free to do as they pleased, but he would take no responsibility.

He also warned them of the possibility of missing the ship and being left behind, so after a fresh consulation among themselves the men decided to stay on board.

As the tug was leaving the ship the men threw over several bundles of postcards which they desired to be posted to friends in England, South Africa, and Australia.

The police boats remained alongside the Umgeni until she sailed.

She is due iin London on Monday, but I learn here that it is quite possible the deportees will be put ashore while going up the Channel, probably at the point where the pilot boards the vessel.

MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

OBJECTIONS TO NEW BYE-LAWS.

The following letter has been forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay by Messrs. Soonderdas and Co., on behalf of 351 signatories:—

Our clients are the owners of a large number of milch cattle which are stabled in licensed premises within the City of Bombay. They pay a rent of Rs. 3, or Rs. 3-8-0 per head of cattle to their respective landlords who are "license-holders."

The Superintendent of licenses has served the "license-holders" with notices intimating to them that on and from the 1st of April, 1914, licenses will be granted to them requiring a floor space of 12½ft. by 5ft. for each animal in accordance with the new bye-laws framed by the Corporation and sanctioned by the Government.

The license-holders have in their turn served notices on their tenants requiring them to vacate the premises on or before the 1st of April, and threatening them with ejection in case of non-compliance.

The enforcement of the new bye-laws relating to the floor space is calculated to inflict a great hardship on the owners of milch cattle, disorganise the milk-trade, affect the quantity and quality of the milk-supply, increase the price of milk, and intensify infant mortality.

Our clients pray that the enforcement of the said bye-law be suspended for a couple of years and thereafter brought into force gradually for the following reasons:—There are over 15,000 milch cattle stabled in the licensed premises in Bombay. Allowing each animal a floor space of 12ft. by 3 ft., there is no stable accommodation available in the City for cattle over and above 15,000, and this is the prolific cause of over-crowding that occurs in some of the stables. The existing stables and licensed premises can scarcely provide accommodation for 10,500 milch cattle under the new bye-law requiring an enlarged floor space for each animal, thereby rendering over 4,500 cows and buffaloes homeless. It is utterly impossible to find accommodation for such a large number by the 1st of April, 1914. The present owners of the licensed premises are not likely to construct new stables and they will no doubt recoup themselves by increasing the rent in proportion to the additional floor space now required for each animal. If the bye-law be not suspended as solicited the excess cattle numbering over 4,500 will have to be slaughtered or removed outside the limits of the City and stabled under insanitary conditions constituting a serious menace to the health of the City on account of the contaminted source of the milk supply. During the monsoons the state of affairs in the stables outside the City can be better imagined than expressed. We respectfully sumbit that it would be criminal to bring about such a state of affairs by the immediate enforcement of the new by-law. Under the circumstances the request for suspension of the bye-law and its gradual enforcement, is very reasonable and we trust you will be pleased to entertain it favourably and give sufficient time to our clients to provide stable accommodation. We may mention in this connection that it is customary to enter into contracts for the supply of milk to large consumers and such contracts terminate each year on Divali day 30th Asso Vad i.e., (last day of Hindu year). Our clients have all entered into such contracts and they will be unable to perform their part of the contract if the new bye-law is forthwith enforced. Our clients find that it is not possible to make arrangements to provide accommodations outside the City even under insanitary conditions within the time allowed. The loss caused to our clients will be great, and many of them would prefer to send the cattle to the slaughter house to minimise the loss.

A MISTAKE.

Our clients further submit that the amended bye-law is a mistake. From the extensive experience of our clients they are able to assure you that the rate requiring a floor space of 12½ft. by 3½ft. was ample. The animals were comfortable and no injury or disease was caused by the smaller area. On the other hand if a larger space is allowed the animals find room to move about and fight with the neighbours injuring themselves. They also scatter about their food-supply, urinate on them and thus spoil their own food. Upon humanitarian and sanitary grounds a larger width than 3½ feet is under the circumstances objectionable.

The larger space will naturally lead to increased rent. The rent is heavy enough at present and our clients earn a very precarious living by the sale of milk; but increased rents mean less profit, or more adulteration of milk. The large majority of milk consumers are unwilling or unable to pay even 3 annas a seer and under existing circumstances it is almost impossible to supply fresh and pure milk at less than 3½ annas a seer. The price of milk is further raised by the facts that our clients are compelled to pay license fees for storing cotton seeds for the consumption of cattle. The effect of the license fee is that instead of feeding the animal on cotton seeds they are fed on cotton husks to the detriment of the quality of the milk. A reduction of 4,500 heads of cattle will force prices up. Our clients are convinced that under the new bye-law the quality of the milk will deteriorate, infant mortality will augment, and the poor will not get their milk. The Corporation's object in view is certainly humane but it is likely to be frustrated and the final result will be deplorable. The object can be served only if the Municipality erect stables to accommodate about 7,000 milch cattle and let them at Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8, per head. Our clients are quite prepared to give an undertaking that they will stable their milch cattle in Municipal or Improvement Trust stables and conform to the most stringent regulations that may be framed relating to the use of the said stables under Municipal or Imrovement Trust control and supervision. The license-holders will then be compelled to lower rents and improve the sanitary conditions of their stables. To frame bye-laws without providing stable accommodations is only depriving a large number of milch cattle owners of their means of livelihood, and the poor of their milk, without improving the sanitation of the stables of the quality of the milk.

Under the circumstances our clients humbly pray that the old bye-laws be restored until such time as the Municipality or Improvement Trust Stables afford accommodation for 7,000 milch cattle at Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per animal for which act of justice and clemency our clients will be extremely grateful.

A PRESS ACT OSECUTION

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

An interesting legal point under the Press Act came up before the Punjab Chief Court recently in an appeal for setting aside the Local Government's order forfeiting security of Rs. 500 by the "Rafai-i-Am" Press, Lahore, under Section 3 of the Act for printing an article entitled "The Arjun's Challenge accepted" in the newspaper "Paigham-i-Sulhah," dated the 31st July, and also forfeiting all copies of the said issues of the paper. The Chief Judge and Messrs. Johnstone and Rattigan in their judgment held that the application must be refused as it had not been presented within the period of two months from the date of the order prescribed by section 17 of the Act. The order was issued on the 6th September and notice served on the applicant on the 16th idem. Application was made on the 14th November, the last possible date on which it should have been presented being on the 6th November. Their lordships said:—"As it is the first occasion on which the question of the limitation involved has arisen we have allowed latitude to counsel to urge, by any argument he could, that the application should be treated as if presented within the time, but we cannot accept his contention that the words used in Section 17 'within' two months from the date of such order,' can by any possible principle of construction be read as meaning within two months from the date on which the notice of the order was served. We are not concerned with any question as to the reasonableness of the provision in Section 17 or of the policy or possible intention of the legislature." Continuing their lordships said: "It is idle to dwell on the suggested risk that the Local Government would, on any interpretation, have power to deprive the keeper of a Press of his remedy by simply the expedient of withholding notice of forfeiture till two months had already expired from the date of the order. The difficulty might, no doubt, conceivably arise if the Local Government should, at any time, act in so arbitrary a manner, but we need not trouble ourselves with fanciful speculation of the kind, being satisfied that no Government would act in the manner suggested and that if there should be inadvertent delay in the communication of an order all necessary steps would be taken to see that the person affected was not unduly prejudiced." Their lordships accordingly rejected the application.

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ALCOHOL.

SOME MECHANICAL AND OTHER OBSTACLES TO ITS USE.

Dr. Ormandy's latest contribution on the subject of industrial alcohol, at the Royal Society of Arts, was characterised by Sir Boverton Redwood, who occupied the chair, as a masterly address which should be an invaluable guide to public opinion, writes Mr. J. Owen in the "Westminster Gazette." As an address the learned doctor's no doubt well merited the warm tributes, says Mr. Owen, but as an argument it was the least convincing of all his efforts. And what is the object of training the public mind in something that does not exist; something that is as chimerical in its application as the enterprise of intellect can conceive? There isn't a person connected with the motoring movement to-day who would hesitate to embrace alcohol with fervour if there was the faintest hope of its delivering him from the grip of the trusts. If the public is apathetic—and rightly apathetic—towards the subject of alcohol, it is because alcohol as a fuel is visionary, and we shall have to consider it as such for many years to come. It is no use the alcoholists appealing to the public on a technical issue of this kind, which has hardly entered the laboratory stage. The people to convince are the capitalist, the motor manufacturer, and the Government, through the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the initial appeal must be made to the benevolent heart of the capitalist to play the role of benefactor, for to prove if there is anything or not in the alcohol engine it will be necessary to put up a million pounds. But who is there who will be tempted to provide such a sum to benefit one class—assuming that the alcohol-engine is commercially possible—without benefiting another class. If alcohol is to succeed its promotion must be undertaken by an entirely independent body of men, as it is futile to suppose that the motor manufacturer is going to encourage an invention which has for its object the complete upheaval of his constructive methods and trade connexions which have taken from ten to fifteen, and in some cases twenty years, to organise and perfect. Is it reasonable to suppose that he is going to make this grand sacrifice because alcohol may or may not be produced at a penny or twopence less a gallon than petrol? How can anyone tell what the alcohol engine may or may not do? But we can readily assume that its higher compression will add to the weight and act against its variable speed control, and therefore to the size and cost—factors which automobile designers have been fighting against, and with conspicuous success for twenty years. If the weight of the Diesel or semi-Diesel engine could be substantially reduced it would doubtless become a formidable rival of the petrol motor for industrial vehicles. The Diesel motor, as a matter of fact, has ben very much reduced in weight and bulk in recent years, but it is still very far from being suitable for road traction. Even for marine purposes, where it could be employed with much greater advantage, it has made practically no headway.

LESSONS OF HISTORY.

Now, in considering the alcohol problem, we have to consider the lessons of history. Each epoch of invention produces its John Rhead. The stages of mechanical invention are definitely marked by milestones—milestones in ideas and milestones in actual achievement—and and to prove this we need only begin at the beginning of the motor industry. Neither the steam engineer nor the general engineer would touch the internal-combustion engine, not because they thought there was nothing in it—although most of them did, as a fact, take this view of it—but because they were quite satisfied with what they were then doing, and to apply themselves to a study of it meant the begining of life all over again, and perhaps at a time when they were neither mentally nor physically equal to it. Herr Godlieb Daimler's invention, then, if it was to succeed, must attract itself to its own adherents and its own capital. This happily was forthcoming, and it opened out careers, if not for everybody connected with it, at least for a fair number of capable people. A decade later, as the result of the development of the internal-combustion engine, the aeroplane was made a practical invention, and the attitude of the established motor manufacturer towards it was practtically the same as the attitude of the steam-engineer to the motor-car. He would have nothing to do with it, and consequently it became again necessary for this invention to attract its own adherents, its own capital, and enterprise. Commercially it was not a very promising affair, but, being revolutionary in character, like the motor-car, it proved attractive, if profitless, except to the pilots, and it made headway in spite of all discouragement. The engine, of course, was, and still is, the most vital component of the aeroplane, and although its making was essentially the business of the motor manufacturer, with the inevitable exceptions be refused to touch it. "Let others do it," he said, "I have as much as I can do to make motor-cars." And this attitude was strengthened by the fact that the War Office was the principal purchaser, and everybody knows of the difficulties and delays in dealing with a Government Department. For this and other reasons the orthodox motor manufacturer in this country has ignored the building of aerial engines, which is a comparatively easy matter to designing an engine for using alcohol that shall possess all the qualities of the petrol motor. This alcohol business, however, is no new milestone of progress, like the Diesel engine, the petrol engine, and the aeroplane. Its use is recommended merely as a check to the exactions of the oil trusts, as a possible means of reducing the price of fuel, but unfortunately whatever possibilities alcohol may have they cannot be determined by the present generation. They must be left for posterity to settle. Without the engine, then, without even being able to guess what the engine will look like when it is made, what it will weigh, what it will cost to make, what power it will develop, and how much alcohol it will burn per horse-power hour as compared with the present engine, and without the necessary alcohol to drive it, and without the promise, and may be the hope of fresh legislation permitting its use, we are solemnly asked to believe that alcohol is the one and only universal substitute for petrol.

VARIOUS METHODS AND ESTIMATES.

I am not disputing that the material for producing alcohol could not be cultivated in such a quantity as would be sufficient to provide the motive force of the world, if necessary, but I do hotly dispute that alcohol can be satisfactorily employed in existing motor-car engines either by itself or by mixing it with other things, such as petrol or benzol. None of the laboratory tests prove it. I have run a 15-h.p. Darracq car on half a gallon of methylated spirits in conjunction with the G. C. vaporiser, the most efficient and economic device at the time. The exhaust was smokeless and odourless, but the power fell off tremendously, and the quantity was only sufficient for 6½ miles, as compared with fifteen miles with petrol. This, of course, was only a very rough-and-ready test, and cannot be taken to represent what might be attained under scientific conditions; but it had the merit of being a practical test, and the motorist is only concerned with practical results. Speaking of benzol, Dr. Ormandy estimates that about 1,000,000 tons of tar per annum are produced from the distillation of tar in this country, and that on the distillation of this tar a little over a gallon of benzene is produced per ton distilled. The figures are at variance with those of Mr. W. J. A. Butterfield, who estimates the total tar production in this country for 1913 as 1,558,000 tons, and who goes on to say that if all the coal-ovens in the country were fitted with far recovery plants the 90,000,000 gallons of tar produced by this method in 1910 would amount to a figure approaching 200,000,000 gallons per annum. The discrepancy of 558,000 gallons is worth bearing in mind. There is another point in Dr. Ormandy's deductions that merits attention. He says it is obvious that benzene produced at the rate of a little over one gallon per ton of coal carbonised must be considered not only as a by-product, but as one of minor importance. It will remain an item of minor importance only so long as the old-fashioned methods of obtaining the spirit are retained. Dr. Ormandy seems fated to make his calculations on the gas works methods, which everybody must know are not run to abstract the maximum amount of spirit from coal. For example, he says that a newer and much larger source of coal spirit is from the by-product recovery coke-ovens, which are capable of yielding anything from one to four gallons of coal spirit, according to the nature of the coal and type of oven employed. If, however, he had put the average yield at about 1½ gallons he would have been nearer the mark. Again, Dr. Ormandy is in error when he speaks of the enormous capital that would be required for the distillation of coal at low temperatures. Very considerable improvements and reductions have been made in respect of at least one well-known system, which shall be nameless at present. We do not need to be reminded that coal spirit can be used in the present type of internal-combustion engines, and if the benzolites take the view that benzol can be produced in such quantitics as to influence the economic situation in the liquid fuel market in the near future, they are justified, because we possess the material and the facilities for doing so. It is difficult to understand what the doctor means when he says that neither the motor manufacturer nor the using public is likely to inquire very closely into the accuracy of statements which are put to them with an air of scientific certainty. Who are the people who have dared to trespass on the domain on which Dr. Ormandy treads? Scientific knowledge is not the monopoly of any one person; it is free to all who have the understanding to practise it. But the science that is the most serviceable to mankind is the one which is the most practical in its application.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST BENZOL.

The simple answer, then, to Dr. Ormandy's arguments against benzol is that the distillation of 15,000,000 tons of coal by the latest low-temperature process will give us at least 90,000,000 gallons of spirit of a quality that will increase the running mielage of motor-cars at least 25 per cent., and that quantity is sufficient to meet the estimated demand on January 1, 1915. Whether the supplemental by-products can be satisfactorily disposed of is another matter; all things tend to show that they can. There is this difference, however, between the new and the old methods of distillation: that, whereas 15,000,000 tons of coal is sufficient in the one case, about 90,000,000 tons are required in the other. Nor need we confine our enterprise to the treatment of coal. A good oil-producing shale will yield an average of well over twenty gallons of spirit per ton treated, so that the turnover of 6,000,000 tons a year would give us at least 120,000,000 gallons of motor-spirit. But in this case the by-products are of little or no value, but it has been shown that there is sufficient profit in twenty gallons of shale spirit to warrant the enterprise being taken. Dr. Ormandy is apparently not satisfied that the fuel substitutes are being adequately investigated. But what can we do more? There is the Joint Fuels Committee appointed by all the motoring organisations, and the committee recently appointed by the Imperial Motor Transport Council, of which Dr. Ormandy is a member, to inquire into the possibilities of alcohol. But this is not a question for discussion in committee, but one rather for experiment, and happily, as regards benzol, many important experiments on a fairly large scale are taking place at the colliery heds in many parts of the country; but the only information we are likely to obtain from these quarters will be in the nature of increased supplies of motor-spirit if the tests succeed. Dr. Ormandy dwelt upon the success of the specially designed alcohol engines in use in Germany, though they have little or no bearing on the subject at all. Like the Diesel engine, they are of the slow-running and high-compression type, and as motorists we have as much to hope from these examples as we have from the semi-Diesel engine itself. And the fact that there are, according to Dr. Ormandy's own showing, some thousands of these alcohol engines working in Germany, shatters our hope more completely that they may be modified in regard to size and weight, high and variable speed, so as to make them suitable for motor-cars. If the makers—in a country, too, where the restrictions on industrial alcohol is practically non-existent—and with years of experience behind them, thought they could be made suitable for the propulsion of road vehicles, we may be quite sure they would have done so long ago, as the German engineer is much too thorough and far-seeing to neglect the adaptability of his inventions, and more especially of that type for which the greatest demand exists.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S DEATH.

"HORRIFIED AT THE THOUGHT OF MEDICAL TREATMENT."

An inquest was held on Feb. 18 by the Manchester Deputy Coroner, Mr. F. O. Arnold, on Doris Marjorie Wilding, aged 21, who died at her father's house in Wellington Road, Withinton, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Dr. Walter Frederick William Wilding said he was a Christian Scientist, and his daughter had been one for thirteen years. From 1891 until 1902 he was in practice as a doctor of medicine at Hindley, near Wigan. Since that time he had allowed his name to lapse from the medical register. Last year his daughter's health was normal. There was no complaint of anything until Friday, when she complained of a sore on her back. He made no examination and, so far as he knew, nobody else did. On Saturday she went out in the morning. On Sunday she came downstairs about mid-day having had breakfast in bed. She seemed distressed on coming downstairs, and on his asking her about it she said she felt some difficulty in breathing. She slept on the sofa about two hours, and shortly after four o'clock went upstairs and got into bed. After he came back from church about eight o'clock he found she had been a little light-headed. A Christian Science practitioner was with her while he was at church. From nine o'clock he was in the room with her. For two hours she seemed to be having a quiet, gentle sleep, and she went on from that sleep into deep unconsciousness. She died between four and five o'clock.

The Deputy Coroner: You came to the conclusion that she was unconscious about one o'clock on Monday morning?—Yes.

You did not call in a doctor?—No.

Was that because you did not approve of it or because of any wish of hers?—Her whole wish had been for Christian Science treatment ever since she had been healed by it. I think she would have been horrified at the thought of having medical treatment.

Has your daughter been seen by any doctor professionally during the last thirteen years?—Not at all.

Do you consider that her health during last year was such that had she not been a Christian Scientist it would have been advisable to call in a doctor?—She was having treatment at times. She had Christian Science treatment. I think that answers your question.

Replying to Mr. Leigh, who appeared for him. Dr. Wilding said that his daughter was healed of diseased bones by Christian Science treatment thirteen years ago. Before that she had to use a splint and be taken about in a spinal carriage. He turned to Christian Science because it was hopeless to save her life from surgery. It was his last resort. After being healed, she increased in weight gradually and steadily, and was able to walk about.

A PRACTITIONER'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Mary Southern, Christian Scientist practitioner, of Blantyre, Broughton Park, Salford, said she had known Doris Wilding for about eleven years, and during that time her health had been on the whole good. Last year she saw her about once a week at church, and in the summer and autumn she saw her in the capacity of a Christian Scientist practitioner About six o'clock on Sunday evening Dr. Wilding asked her to go and see her. She went and stayed with her till about nine o'clock.

The Deputy Coroner: Don't you think her condition was such that a doctor should have been called in?—I never thought of that.

You would not call in a medical practitioner under any circumstauces?—No.

Miss Wilding, she said, rang her up on the telephone on Friday morning, and asked her to give her Christian Science treatment.

The Deputy Coroner: In other words, she asked you to pray for her?—Yes. The witness added that she had treated Miss Wilding for general weakness for several weeks.

Dr. Heslop, who made the post-mortem examination, said that death was due to exhaustion from slow hemorrhage into the intestines and stomach. The hemorrhage had, he thought, been going on for two or three days. It was impossible to say whether, if a doctor had been called in two or three days before, death would have been averted or postponed. It might have been medical treatment might have prolonged life, but it was very doubtful.

A Juryman: How long might it have prolonged life.

Mr. Leigh asked the same question, and Dr. Heslop replied that it was impossible to say.

Mr. Leigh: It might have been a few minutes?

Dr. Heslop: It might.

A Juryman: Or a few hours?

Dr. Heslop: I could not say. It is very doubtful whether it would at all.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The Deputy Coroner, addressing the jury, said that if they were satisfied in the light of the medical evidence that the failure to call in a doctor did not accelerate death, and, still less, did not cause it, he took it that their verdict would be one of death from natural causes. Some people would say that they acknowledged only a higher law, but we lived in a community governed by ordinary laws, and those who came into conflict with such laws must take the consequences.

The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

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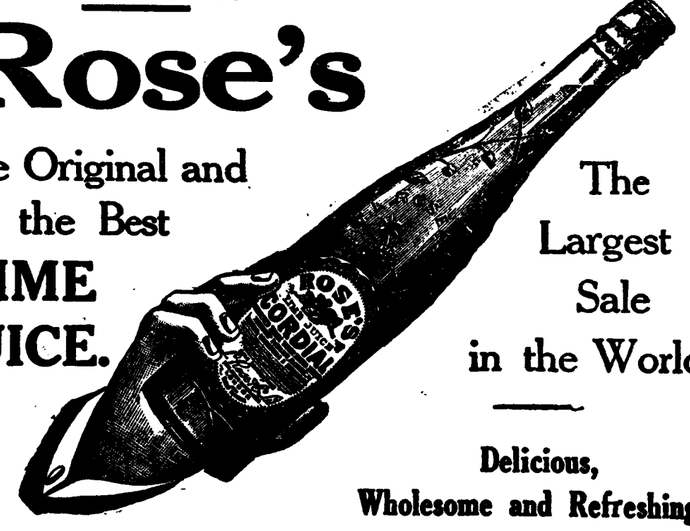

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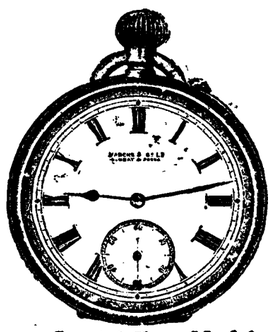

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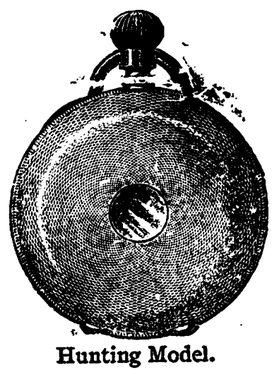

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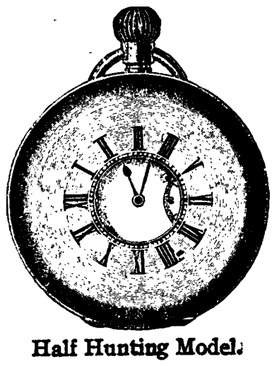

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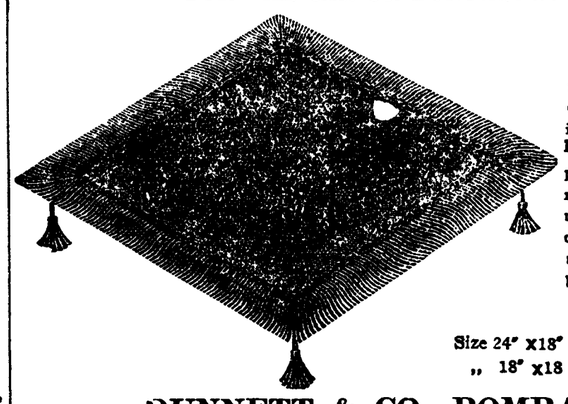

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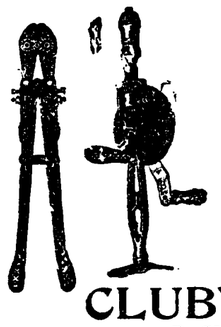

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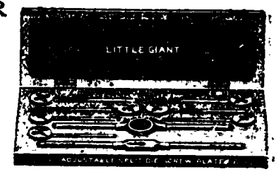

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